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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Business Would Steer Recovery

White House Gets Leaders' Plan

New York City May Sell Power

Britain Backs U. S. Naval Stand

U-Boat Guides Plane Over Sea

Harvard Finds Eating Is Habit

AMERICAN business, through 90 of its leaders, asks the Washington Administration to allow it to conduct the main operations of economic recovery. This is the main point in the program produced by the energetic conference at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., called by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers. The Government is asked to pave the way for private enterprise to act effectively by balancing the Federal budget, stabilizing the currency and reviving foreign trade by realistic settlement of the war debts. But for Government to go into private enterprise, the report declares, "leads toward Socialism" and has already "profoundly shaken confidence." The criticism is not meant to be bitter—Big business believes it can and must co-operate fully with the Government.

¶ The Joint Business Conference's 12-part program takes a definite stand on leading questions. All codes should be voluntary, passed on by a five-man administrative body, banning child labor and carrying "suitable" maximum hour and minimum wage provisions. Relief is a local matter and should be locally administered. There should be no made work except for useful construction, and paid for at less than private work. The right to "bargain collectively or individually" is affirmed. There should be a standard dollar with fixed gold content. Crop control is debatable—It should exist only where asked for by a predominant majority of those affected.

¶ New York City takes active steps to generate electrical power and light for municipal needs and thereafter to sell to citizens. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's Washington conferences end with the President and Public Works Administrator Ickes agreeing to supply $15,000,000 of Federal funds for the first year's work on an extensive plant, total cost of which would be $108,900,000. Mayor LaGuardia charges that the utility companies have for years been overcharging the city by 40 per cent—This is a new heavy blow in what may be called Washington's battle with the power companies.

¶ London sees the naval conversations end formally with Britain outspokenly backing up the United States in opposition to Japan's equality claim. In two months the Japanese delegates have brought forth no arguments to convince British and Americans that the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington naval treaty is not entirely just. Premier MacDonald voices Britain's united stand with America and Sir John Simon emphasizes it in an international broadcast. They adopt American Ambassador Davis' language in denying Japan tonnage equality—"Japan already has full equality in security."

¶ Japan, regretful over its diplomatic failure at London, prepares to put vigor into its denunciation of the Washington naval treaty. The Rengo (Japanese) News Agency circulates an article by an "anonymous naval critic" asserting that the naval policy of the Roosevelt Administration is a bluff and that the United States could not match Japan if a naval race were precipitated. After denunciation the treaty must remain in force for two years. London sees the possibility of voluntary unilateral declarations for curbing purposes—But Washington feels hope of progress lies in Tokyo's altering its demand.

¶ Shelbyville, Tenn., sees a mob burn the courthouse when its attempt to seize a Negro on trial for assault is frustrated by militia. Two men are killed and many injured in repeated encounters between mob and militia. Disguised in a uniform and a gas mask, the Negro prisoner is spirited away to greater safety at Nashville. Happily, a mob fails—But stanch public opinion, not militia, must halt the work of mobs.

¶ The Netherlands adds to its aviation achievements by sending a big Fokker plane across the South Atlantic under new circumstances. A Dutch submarine stationed in mid-Atlantic uses almost continuous radio signals to guide the F 18, carrying four occupants, on its flight from the Cape Verde Islands to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, a distance of 2250 miles. Ocean and upper air show the fine possibilities of working together—The once all-important land seems unnecessary now except as somewhere to go when the flight is over.

¶ Harvard psychological laboratories find that one is hungriest just before his accustomed time for eating. If he eats nothing, in two hours his appetite has subsided one half. After a day of fasting, as shown by 300 Harvard, Radcliffe and Simmons students, appetite loses its zest. All this proves, says Dr. Robert N. Sanford, that people are mainly victims of the "food habit"—Thus, with the dawn of intelligence, perhaps we can cease to eat to live to eat.

Plan to Set Naval Needs Unilaterally

Three Powers to Consider Declaring Programs for Joint Approval

Britain Supports U. S.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 20—The possibility of voluntary unilateral declarations fixing naval programs for a period of years in advance is to be considered by the three Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan during the current "recess" in the naval conversations, the Monitor learns.

It is emphasized here that adoption of this proposal would not mean that each country would be free to build exactly what it liked without reference to the others. On the contrary, the three programs would be mutually agreed to beforehand. The three powers would have to get together and decide in collaboration what vessels would be scrapped and what new ones constructed. If any power considered the other's program incompatible with its own security, it would naturally refuse to make the proposed voluntary declaration.

Meanwhile Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, explaining the naval situation over the radio last night after the close of the three-power talks, declared that Britain adheres firmly to the ideal of "equality in security" established by the Washington Conference. Sir John repeated the phrase twice for greater emphasis, thus underlining British solidarity with the United States on this point. He also reiterated the impossibility of Britain's agreeing to the "common upper ceiling" proposed by Japan.

Loophole in Naval Treaty Allows Possible Retention Of 'Overage' Warships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—One of the loopholes of the London Naval Treaty, the absence of clear-cut and definite rules and times for scrapping "overage" vessels, has arisen to plague the admiralities in the light of Japan's imminent denunciation of the Washington Treaty.

The root cause of the difficulty is that the London Treaty defined the effective age of warships at so short a period. Whereas, merchant ships may last 40 years or more in hard, constant and efficient service, warships of 20 years of age are considered by navy men as unfit for service, and cruisers are supposed to become superannuated at 12 years, submarines at 13 years.

This arbitrary definition of ages has rendered possible huge replacement programs during the period of treaty limitation itself. The supplanted vessels must be scrapped—although presumably they are just as effective craft for warfare as they were for some months, or years at least before the scrapping date.

Could Retain Ships

Should any nation care to disregard its treaty obligations, it would be possible to retain large tonnages of these "overage" ships, and if trouble broke out, a large proportion of them would be expected to perform yeoman service. Indeed, a vast share of the minor navies of the world are made of just such ships.

To cap this difficulty of definition, the London Treaty did not even stipulate precisely when the great tannages of aging vessels should be scrapped. Subdivision two of Article 16 merely provides that over-age ships shall be "disposed of gradually during the period ending on the 31st of December, 1936."

Thus it is possible for any nation to interpret the term "gradually" as it sees fit. It has been difficut to determine exactly how much scrapping Japan and Great Britain have done, and whether any duplicate ships—old and new—are actually in commission.

Debatable Point

But on a basis of broad though legal interpretation, experts think that a power might keep its overage tonnage and avoid actually

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Mill to End Career, Extra Pay for Loyalty

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—An extra week's pay—gift of the Hamilton Woolen Company to its loyal employees—today helped keep alive the Christmas spirit dimmed by the recommendation of the mill's directors that the company be liquidated.

It was, perhaps, the final pay day for the 670 workers who remained at their looms during the recent strike.

Last night, after an all-day meeting in Boston, the board of directors announced it had voted to recommend the liquidation of the company and had arranged to call a special meeting of the stockholders.

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China's Ancient Barrier Faces Modern Invasion

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Leaders in Sino-Japanese Dispute Over Northern Provinces

The Great Wall of China Still Marks the Limit of Japan's Recent Territorial Incursions on China. Insets, Left to Right—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Virtual Dictator of China, and Wang Ching-wei, President of Chinese Nationalist Cabinet; Gen. Jiro Minami, Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo, and Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo.

Tunnel Cleanup By Speculators Set at $707,830

Finance Board Reports on What City Paid in Excess of Original Costs

The Boston Finance Commission today reported that land speculators were paid $707,830 by the city, in excess of the amounts originally paid by these speculators, for lands purchased by the city in connection with the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

At once, the report drew fire from Governor-elect Curley, during whose administration as mayor, the land purchases were made.

"I don't care what the Commission does now," he said. "I suppose it must do something to justify its existence before I abolish it." Mr. Curley is known to have fought long and bitterly with the Finance Commission over municipal policies. He recently promised to have the state law creating the Commission repealed, as soon as he becomes governor.

Response to Request

The Commission's report was prepared in response to a request of the Boston City Council on November 19. The Council at that time called for "a complete account of the prices paid by the city for tunnel lands, in excess of their true value."

During the administration of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the report said, speculators acquired large properties which were later purchased by the city in connection with the widening of Haymarket Square and Merrimac and Cross streets. This part of the completed tunnel project added $3,000,000 to the tunnel cost of $18,500,000, against the opposition of the Finance Commission.

During the administration of Mayor James M. Curley, from 1930 through 1933, the final location of the tunnel was determined, and all actual purchases were made, the report declared.

At Odds With Curley

It was recalled in City Hall circles that the state-created and controlled Finance Commission had long been at odds with Mr. Curley over matters of municipal policy. Certain persons saw a connection between the report and this conflict. The Governor-elect, it was recalled, recently promised to have the commission abolished when he became Governor.

The names of certain speculators heavily involved in the transactions were listed by the report, along with quoted charges that these men had "frequently profited by capitalizing advance information on city purchases." The report then promised further and more detailed information regarding their speculations.

Also, the report cited a series of "very significant real estate transactions" between the dates of April 4 and April 16, 1930. On the first of those dates, newspapers published a story indicating that the tunnel location had been decided by a conference at Mayor Curley's office. On the second date, the Mayor officially announced that a different plan and location had been selected.

Examples Cited

Examples of speculation cited by the report:

(1) Certain persons bought property at 63 Commercial Street in 1928 for $54,000—the property being assessed then at $63,000. On May 11, 1932, the order for land purchases for the tunnel was given. Eleven

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How China Looks at Manchukuo

"Don't Forget Manchuria," Northern Students Shout, While Nanking Pursues Waiting Policy—Internal Weakness Prevents Protection of Rights Against Foreign Aggression—North China Slipping Under Japan

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

Third of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

The sight which greeted me the day I arrived at Tientsin was like a scene from the Harvard-Yale football game. It was as difficult to park a car as at Soldiers Field and tickets were as scarce.

North China was christening its mammoth, modern athletic stadium and 30,000 eager, carefree, sports-loving Chinese had crowded the new oval to its lofts. Schoolboy athletic teams from every province, with bands, with flags, with cheers, filed proudly across the field.

In the midst an unexpected banner could be distinguished by the crowd, but could not at first be read. The team came nearer—its province a northern one, its message in bold and flaming letters: DON'T FORGET MANCHURIA. The applause was like the applause of a winning touchdown scored in the last few seconds of play.

China is not forgetting Manchuria.

In Tientsin, in Peiping, in Nanking and in Shanghai I talked with Chinese Government officials, Chinese business men and Chinese intellectuals, and while their response varied in degree of emotion and reason, it was apparent that it would be omitting a fundamental factor in the Far Eastern equation to suppose that China has given up its lost provinces.

Chinese Ease Tension

There has been a tendency to interpret certain recent acts of the Nanking Government favorable to the present position of Japan in Manchuria as a tacit acceptance of a new régime no longer disputed. Nanking has resumed through railway traffic between North China and Manchukuo. Customs have been facilitated. A postal arrangement between the territories is considered imminent. Other steps which will promote economic relationship are inevitable.

These steps have not been initiated by the Chinese, are not conceived by the Chinese as moves toward accord with the Japanese over Manchukuo. They are temporary devices to ease what the Chinese consider a temporary situation. Realistic officials in Nanking do not, as a matter of fact, have either plans or hopes for the reconquest of Manchuria in the visible future. They have not the capacity. They have not the opportunity. It is not a possibility. And the most persuasive reason why reconquest is not contemplated is that, as China views her relations with Japan, Manchuria is not the first and fundamental issue.

The first and fundamental issue to Nanking is not the future of Manchuria; it is the future of North China itself. To Nanking the pressing, positive concern is not outside the Great Wall, but inside. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese Government is convinced that Japan's "forward policy" has not expended itself in Manchuria and that the next phase of this policy will be the extension of Japanese influence, if not, indeed, definite Japanese sovereignty, down to the basin of the Yellow River.

New Buffer States

The method, as China interprets the trend of events, would be the formation, through Japanese pressure and sponsorship, of several new states in North China with the view that they would be kept outside the effective domain of Nanking and inside the effective domain of Tokyo.

Whatever the validity of these Chinese apprehensions—and it cannot be said that they are not understandable—the fact remains that while China is deeply unreconciled over Manchukuo, it is equipped to do nothing about it at present. Moreover, Japan is giving China little opportunity to think about it at present.

The presence of the Japanese in Jehol makes a

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Long Herds Absent Senators In to Make Him Super-Dictator

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 20 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long cracked his whip over the Louisiana Legislature today, ordering all absent members of the Senate to take their seats and pass the 31 bills of his program for a super-dictatorship.

After passing the bills the Legislature adjourned without date. Senator Long, through his 31 new bills, took a gigantic leap into local government in the State, put taxes on the "big money interests" and launched a few "poor people" and altruistic projects.

Through bill amendments slipped in today and yesterday, Senator Long's administration took control of the city government of Alexandria, made sweeping changes in the government of Baton Rouge and put a tax on his old self-asserted enemy, the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

One absentee Senator, A. F. Fredericks, president of Louisiana Normal College, was told to take his place or submit to arrest. Mr. Fredericks hopped promptly into his car at Natchitoches and drove to Baton Rouge to vote.

The political potentate of Louisiana took no chances in this, the last day of his third special session of the Legislature this year, which will complete his setup to make Louisiana an empire, with himself the ruler.

Rails Chief Charges 'Dry Rot' Fish, Parkman in Senate Race Council to Reconsider Lyman

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Eastman in Boston

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, had gall and balm for the railroads today. Speaking before prominent railroad officials of New England, the heads of the two Canadian systems, and heads of other great traffic mediums at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce he charged the railroads with the "disease of dry rot." As balm he recommended a single Federal agency which will cover the field of transportation, meet the peculiar needs of the carriers with due regard for the requirements of the public.

His remarks significantly were probably the last public statement he would make before Congress convenes and were radiocast to the nation. Mr. Eastman acknowledged the inroads that had been made on railroads' traffic by the business recession, widespread competition from other carriers, progress which has suddenly outmoded their ways of doing business and their equipment. Nevertheless he lashed out at their "content with old methods," their heedlessness of the needs and desires of those whom they serve, their shortsightedness in making patrons adjust themselves to them and not the reverse.

Chief kingpin in his program is a thorough classification and exploration of the present service demands of the market and anticipation of future demands; next, prices which a customer, who does not have to buy, is willing to pay; a type of service for each demand; and finally, an intelligent and planned method of sales promotion.

In the carrying out of this program Mr. Eastman called for "railroad statesmen" with a comprehensive knowledge of the nation's travel, its transportation markets, its customer requirements and how they can best be met. As a possible preliminary he recommended more co-operation among railroads with each other both as to matters of common concern, in provision of

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Business' Program For Recovery Fails To Meet Labor View

Business Plan Calls for New Codes, Gold Basis, and Balanced Budget

Seeks Collective Or Unit Bargaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 20—In firm but conciliatory language, 90-odd leaders of the American business world unanimously adopted a recovery program here, differing in many of its major recommendations from the policies of the New Deal.

The 12-part document was advanced as the basis of a rapprochement between business and the Roosevelt Administration, and pointed to the need of "patience and tolerance" in the "reconciliation of divergent views."

The group drawing up the program was probably as influential an assemblage of business leaders as has ever been brought together in the nation. Its leaders included Owen D. Young, John J. Raskob, Henry I. Harriman, Silas H. Strawn, C. L. Bardo and others and it came together under the joint auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Answers Roosevelt Challenge

The document in effect answers the implied Roosevelt challenge to the business world, "What would you do in my place?"

The answer falls roughly into two parts:

First, a series of restatements of orthodox, economic proposals calling for a balanced budget, restoration of the gold standard, elimination of trade barriers, a sound and stable currency and the like. Though Mr. Roosevelt has deviated from most of these proposals his deviation has generally been explained as a temporary action due to the economic emergency.

Second, a series of proposals of particular concern to business and industry as a class, such as withdrawals of governmental competition, NIRA code revision in terms favorable to business, postponement of unemployment and old-age insurance, and affirmation of the right to bargain with labor "individually," as well as collectively.

Manufacturers Set Pace

The behind-the-scenes record of the conference is that the more militant, homogeneous and conservative National Association of Manufacturers imposed its views in most instances on the representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which tends to be more representative of prevailing public sentiment because of its wider distribution of membership.

In many important particulars the document as drawn up here follows the thought or wording of the platform and resolutions prepared by the Congress of American Industry, Dec. 5 and 6, in New York, called by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Knowing precisely what they wanted, the militant and able leaders of this association, who have frequently fought new-deal proposals in the past, were generally able to gain their way here. What might have been harsh and unyielding attacks on the Administration were smoothed over to some degree, however, by the diplomatic powers of men like Young and Raskob who have a keen sense of popular and political realities.

Some Internal Opposition

Furthermore, the industrial interests, representing the views of big factories, found themselves opposed in some instances by mercantile and small trade interests. This was particularly true of the NIRA resolution, around which a three-hour fight centered, behind closed doors.

This, like nearly every other one of the dozen parts of the report, finally represented a compromise. Leaders congratulated themselves today on the extraordinary feat of securing unanimity under such circumstances; but it was unanimity—most admitted—in which each member found something to agree with in each resolution, rather than a basis of agreement upon all the resolutions.

Through the conversations ran an undercurrent of belief that if the Government would get out of the way, business and industry were now in a position to start the ball of recovery rolling rapidly. Indeed, business leaders were almost universally optimistic.

Drive on Durable Goods

The resolution "on durable goods" for example declared that "deferred demand for the products of the durable goods industries has reached staggering proportions."

In particular, construction was cited as the key-log in the whole recovery jam. Some 60 per cent of the estimated 10,000,000 unemployed are in durable goods industries, of which more than 2,000,000 are unemployed from the construction segment—"a total nearly four times as large as the combined unemployment in all consumers' goods industries."

The NIRA resolution was the longest, as it was the most bitterly contested.

The big fight came over whether codes should be mandatory or voluntary; and whether, if voluntary, they

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Workers' Agents Call It Blow at New Deal and Will Oppose It

Counter Proposal Will Be Presented

Labor's answer to industry's 12-point recovery program, just fashioned at White Sulphur Springs, will be the promulgation of a counter labor program and a last ditch fight to put it over, Massachusetts labor said today.

The business program, which was preceded by promises of co-operation, was found by labor to be utterly devoid of co-operation. It was interpreted by labor as lacking in all concessions, unaltered in its opposition to the new deal fundamentals and subtle in its redecorating of basic business concepts.

These were, in the main, assertions of Robert J. Watt, secretary and official spokesman of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and E. A. Johnson, executive secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Labor Is Wholly Displeased

Point by point these leaders catechized the 12-point program. Particularly were the business recommendations relative to industrial relations the target of labor's attack.

"More than meets the eye," was labor's rejoinder to industry's insistence that both worker and employer should be entitled to the privilege of collective bargaining.

This right of employers to bargain collectively means actually that industry shall have the right to bargain with minority groups, it was contended. Interpreted broadly, this means to labor that industry is reiterating its determination to promote company unions rather than trade unions.

Mr. Watt held that this position as well as others were in the main a renunciation of what the New Deal has consistently stood for and that consequently the business program was co-operative neither with the Administration nor with labor.

Says Social Issue Dodged

"Business refused to make a concession even on the score of social security," Mr. Watt contended. "Rather it dodged the issue of unemployment insurance by suggesting that a special committee of business men be named to study the issue before anything is done."

The recommendations of business on relief were systematically denounced. The specific proposal that relief grants be reduced to a minimum was labeled as particularly unjust, since business had been the beneficiary of generous distribution of help through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

On the NRA, Labor held that business has shown its true colors, that its proposal for a voluntary code system was merely an invitation for the Government to move out of the picture entirely, while industry took over the full operation of business.

Smile at Earnest Request

Considerable satire was leveled at industry's promise that under such an arrangement, an "earnest request" would be extended to those not under the codes to conform to certain accepted standards of wages and hours.

"An earnest request would do no good at all," Mr. Watt said.

"In substance," continued Mr. Watt, "industry is asking the Government to set up a system that is mandatory on labor to prevent strikes and lockouts, and then it turns directly about in an effort to give itself every possible latitude."

Mr. Watt and Mr. Johnson are enthusiastics for the statement that labor discerns in this program the final effort by business to shape the NRA in its own image and likeness. Since the NRA started to function, labor contended today that business has sought to push both the Administration and labor into weakened positions in order to reap unrestrained the fruits of price and production control under the codes. The latest program is interpreted by labor as a major move toward industrial dictatorship of the NRA.

Among the objectives of this labor policy would be equal representation of labor with business on all recovery boards; statutory code enforcement of the codes; a 30-hour week and majority rule in the matter of selecting labor representatives for collective bargaining.

In most essentials the two programs are expected to come into head-on collision in the Congress, unless the conciliatory efforts of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, bear fruit. Mr. McGrady is seeking to bring labor and business together in an effort to iron out differences and avert a congressional showdown.

Hero Skipper Gets Cruise Job

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Kruse, commander of the Hamburg-American liner New York, whose lifeboat crew rescued the crew of the freighter Sisto on the turbulent Atlantic Dec. 18, will be placed in command of the liner Resolute on its 1935 around-the-world cruise, the Hamburg-American line offices here announced yesterday.

Rails Chief Charges 'Dry Rot'

Fish, Parkman in Senate Race

Council to Reconsider Lyman

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equipment, the making of rates, solicitation of business and accounting.

Fish vs. Parkman

While State Senator Erland D. Fish was sunning himself on a ship northbound from Bermuda, today, members of the large Democratic minority in the Senate were hatching plans to gain important committee chairmanships from him—or else to elect a new president of the Senate.

Still flushed with the November victory at the polls, where the Democrats failed of a Senate majority by only three seats, these Democratic senators claimed they were entitled to many large concessions. More particularly, they have their eyes on those chairmanships that guide important legislation.

Their theory is this—enough Republicans are liberal, so that if Senator Fish insists on his traditional conservatism, the Democrats and liberal Republicans might combine to oust him.

Senator Parkman, a liberal Republican, whose star has been fast rising, would be most acceptable as a substitute for Mr. Fish to these Democrats. With his help, and that of his liberal comrades on the Republican side, much legislation that the Curley Democrats want, would stand an excellent chance of getting through. This, of course, depends on Mr. Parkman's willingness to award the Democrats a liberal share of those committee chairmanships.

Senator Fish, therefore, will find quite a merry bubbling in the political gruel pot when he walks down the gangplank next Wednesday. Either these Democratic Senators exaggerate their strength and the friendly intentions of the Republican liberal group, or Mr. Fish faces an ultimatum. He may favor the Democrats, turn therefore somewhat more liberal, or face the chance of losing that presidency of the Senate which he thought was already in the pocket.

Lyman Rejection

For six years Frank E. Lyman of Easthampton has served as commissioner of public works. Recognizing his past accomplishments, a Democratic Governor nominated him, a Republican, for another term. But yesterday six members of the Executive Council, including five Republicans, voted against confirmation of his appointment. They also rejected 12 of Governor Ely's other nominations. It was the most unsuccessful experience with his council that the Governor has had during the last four years.

Criticism of the council's action in rejecting Mr. Lyman broke with hurricane force; opposition to the alleged political maneuverings of the council was the accompaniment of the storm. Today it is announced that the council will reconsider its refusal to confirm the Lyman nomination.

Among the other rejections were State Auditor Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge to be member of the Tax Appeals Board, J. Paul Keefe of Boston to be member of the Boston Licensing Board and Edgar L. Gillett of Canton to be Commissioner of Agriculture.

Among those confirmed by the council were Henry C. Attwill of Lynn, to be chairman of the Public Utilities Commission; Richard Olney of Boston to be chairman of the advisory board of pardons, Carl A. Raymond of Melrose to be budget commissioner; Daniel J. Kelly of Cambridge to be boxing commissioner, and Judge Stanley E. Qua of Lowell to be justice of the Supreme Court.

The rejection of Commissioner Lyman results, it is contended, from his refusal to engage in the trading of appointments and not from recent opposition by organized labor. He has not been active in politics during his terms as public works commissioner.

Streamliner on Exhibit

Boston will have its first opportunity on Friday to see what the builders of steam locomotives have done in the way of streamlining when the first of five new Boston & Maine Railroad passenger locomotives of a modified streamline type is exhibited on Track 23 at the North Station. A platform has been built so that visitors may inspect the cab of the new locomotive and an engineer will be on hand to answer questions.

Locomotives must be "run in" like automobile engines so that the first one steamed at slow speed from the builders in Lima, Ohio, and upon arriving at Mechanicville, N. Y., the Boston & Maine's western terminal, was impressed into freight service. When the stiffness has been worked out, these locomotives will pull the well-known expresses and "limiteds" of the road.

Streamlining in these new B. & M. locomotives is confined to the top where the sand-dome and "pop valve" are concealed under a streamlined structure. The stack is also oblong with the whistle immediately behind it. Two large panels at the front on either side are smoke deflectors designed to send smoke directly up in the air and keep it from flowing down over the train while it is in motion. A new automatic speed recorder prints on a tape every speed at which the engine is operated. Builders' features are a "booster" or auxiliary starting engine on the locomotive truck immediately beneath the engineer, and mechanical stoking. Each locomotive cost $100,000.

Racketeers Warned

"If the present Revere police force doesn't run the gangsters and racketeers out of the city, we'll get a new one." No minced of words is James M. O'Brien, newly elected to the post of Revere's Mayor. He continued:

"The Mayor has always interfered with the police—that's what is the trouble with Revere. Under my administration, the chief will have a free hand.

"Then if he doesn't do the job, he will be replaced."

Thus between jobs as city treasurer and proprietor of a filling station, Mr. O'Brien outlined his plans. Revere, he promised, will be rid of political collusion with the underworld.

Well-Stranded Circus

Lions and Rotarians of Rutland, Vermont, have a white elephant on their hands. It is in the form of a stranded circus now encamped in the local armory. The only elephant in the group is actually gray. He is moored precariously to a steel post in a garage. Already he owes a board bill of $14. Monkeys, lions, ponies and other smaller animals prowl in the armory—effectively preventing its customary use for basketball and dancing. "The man on the flying trapeze" is considering washing dishes to satisfy a local hotel.

The circus arrived in town last Thursday—and took in just $13 at the first performance. The sheriff was in attendance. Writs were served. Fourteen of the 36 performers left for Boston—the others stayed perforce.

Yesterday a performance was arranged by the Lions, Rotarians and other civic groups, to raise money to ship the circus out of the city. But the weather man was against them.

The elephant stepped out of his garage and surveyed the icy slope to the armory. He dislikes ice. Observers who watched his short experience on the slithery road say that if this particular act could be staged in New York, financial troubles would be over.

The show was called off. Tonight another attempt will be made.

Special Rail Rates

New England railroads, imbued perhaps with the spirit of giving, prevalent at this season announced their gifts to the traveling public in the form of special rates and accommodations for both Christmas and the New Year.

All roads are assigning extra cars on all trains. The Boston & Albany, in addition, is planning to run special trains from Wellesley to New York and from Poughkeepsie to Boston for college and private school students. CCC boys working in the Berkshires will be transported to Boston in a special B. & A. train of 13 coaches. The Boston & Maine Railroad, in addition to planning extra cars on all trains, reports itself "simply swamped" with bus reservations, and is planning two, three and even four sections on some trips.

Fares are substantially reduced by the railroads and in some cases lower than the low weeek-end rates now offered. As an example, Boston & Albany announced a special holiday round trip from Boston to Chicago, for the period Dec. 21-Jan. 10, of slightly over $50, a little less than $10 below its Tuesday-Saturday departure round trips and $20 below its regular 30-day round trip rates. The New Haven road offers tickets good Dec. 21-27 at 2½ cents a mile and 30-day excursions at 3 cents a mile. Boston & Maine offers rates slightly lower in some cases than its round trip rates and a few down to its half-fare Sunday rates.

Minimizing Wind Resistance

B. & M. Streamlined Locomotive
One of These Modern Engines Will Be on Exhibition Friday at the North Station.

New Star Brightens

From a star of 15th magnitude, Nova Herculis 1934 has leaped into the position of a star of the second magnitude. As one of the brightest stars in the sky, it is undergoing concentrated attack by the most powerful batteries of equipment ever focused on a single astronomical problem. "It is likely to be the most important stellar outburst ever witnessed," says Dr. Harlow Shapley, director, Harvard College observatory.

Discovered last week by J. M. Prentice, an amateur astronomer of Suffolk County, England, the star has steadily grown brighter. Observed shortly after sunset it is eight degrees below Vega in the northwest, shifting to eight degrees above Vega in the northeast early in the morning.

A nova such as this typically increases its light and energy output tremendously within a few days and then sinks in a few months or years into its original relative obscurity. Only about 30 such "exploding stars" have been observed during the last 100 years.

Even with the largest telescopes such an object is scarcely more than a point of light. Sudden brilliance is ascribed to tremendous explosive atmospheric disturbances in the region of the star. These actually took place 3000 to 30,000 years ago though they only become visible to us in 1934. Brilliance has been increased 100,000 times above normal.

Harvard is the focal point for dissemination of news regarding new discoveries in America. These are relayed to the Central Astronomical Bureau in Copenhagen, Denmark, and then made known to astronomers everywhere. The spectrum, observed at Harvard and Flagstaff, closely resembles that of the supergiant star, Alpha Cygni, with additional bright lines of hydrogen and iron.

More Power Sought

Radio stations usually increase their power to get more listeners or put a stronger signal near by, where there is inadequate reception. Now, Station WEEI adds a new reason for increased power. It is interference from Mexico. The Boston Edison management has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for an increase in power from 1000 watts to 5000 watts, application to be heard before the commission on Jan. 30.

Station WEEI has been receiving an average of from two to six letters a day from distant listeners in New England complaining of the interference of a "Spanish-speaking" station from Mexico. That station is XER, owned and operated by Dr. John Brinkley, former American radio station operator, who was forced off the United States air several years ago by a Radio Commission order. The transmitter, operating on 50,000 watts at Villa Acuna, adjacent to the American border, is close to WEEI's wave. In winter evenings, particularly when radio stations can be heard at longer distances, XER can be heard in the background of all WEEI's programs. Hence the need for a stronger signal to "overtalk," if possible, the Mexican radio interference.

NRA 'Bonuses'

Christmas "bonuses" to the tune of $1730 were just mailed out to employees of a concern in western Massachusetts by John J. McDonough, state director of NRA. These bonuses are part of the money regularly refunded to employees after the state NRA has decreed that wages have been too low.

The wage refund checks were slightly larger than normal and totaled more than the usual daily output, Mr. McDonough revealed today.

"When a complaint arrived at our office from an overworked or underpaid employee, we investigate the pay roll of the whole company together with time-card systems, etc. In this way it frequently turns out that everyone employed by such a concern is underpaid. Make-up checks must be sent to each worker then, through the NRA office and the offense must not continue if the concern would keep its Blue Eagle."

Figures for Massachusetts reveal 4160 claims adjusted by the eight state NRA field adjusters, involving returns to workers of $61,864. Regarding claims against concerns new to NRA officials Mr. McDonough remarked, "When we hear the name of a concern brought up that is entirely unknown to us, we generally figure it's doing business fairly and squarely, because if it wasn't, we'd have heard about it. Seventeen industries are now authorized to handle their own complaints which takes a considerable load from our shoulders. Eventually all industries will be so organized that the NRA can operate with but a skeleton force of officials who will constitute the 'final court of appeal.'"

Jobs Insurance

Massachusetts finds its own unemployment insurance plan, designed by Governor Ely's King commission on stabilization of employment, incorporated largely into the program which the President is expected to recommend to Congress. So spoke A. Lincoln Filene today. Massachusetts, he said, will thus have the opportunity to pass legislation of its own brand at the coming session, which will fit in perfectly with the Roosevelt plan.

Occasion for Mr. Filene's remarks was a report to the President's committee on economic security, made by its advisory committee, and containing the major features of the King commission plan.

Particular feature of the King plan that Mr. Filene approves: employees would pay no part of the insurance premiums. "Since workers can do nothing to reduce unemployment, they should not be charged with any of its cost.

"I am glad to see national recognition given to this principle."

When put into practice, Mr. Filene said, this principle would give strong incentive to employers to reduce their unemployment—to provide steady work.

Skates for Guests

Hotels offer newspapers under the door, circulating ice water and continental breakfasts as inducements to patronage. The Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston, in addition to its already numerous services, to guests, now offers a new wrinkle in service-skates.

Watching skaters recently on the Public Garden pond, which the hotel overlooks, it occurred to Fred Hermans, manager, that here was a grand rink spread out for anyone's use. Why not offer skates to guests? Forthwith went the order to get skates so that now any hotel patron who gets the urge to do a Hans Brinker may merely apply at the desk.

Briefs

Massachusetts seeks a $6,000,000 ERA allotment for January, a $1,000,000 increase over this December. Arthur G. Rotch, State ERA Administrator, left for Washington today to strengthen the plea.

Massachusetts banks would be allowed to grant loans up to 80 per cent of appraised property values, as provided under the Federal Housing Act, by changes in banking laws proposed by John F. Malley, state FHA director. The state law allows loans up to 60 per cent.

Waldorf, Inc., will distribute 20,000 Christmas dinners to the needy, it was officially announced today.

The Mohawk Trail is impassable without chains. Maine roads are sheets of ice. Nantucket is wallowing in ankle-deep mud.

Senator Austin of Vermont in Boston last night declared that the time has come when a man "cannot even defend his individual rights in Washington without being called a die-hard or an unprogressive reactionary." The Government, he said, is "jumping state walls to regiment families and individuals."

Released from prison by pardon, William Kiela of Lawrence broke into a store, was caught by the police and today faces return to prison to serve out the nine years of his previous unexpired sentence.

Christmas mail is 12 per cent greater than last year, according to the Boston Postal District authorities.

The Byrd expedition has no doubts about a "white Christmas," according to a Christmas letter greeting received by Alfred Woodside, secretary of the Jeffries Point Democratic Association, from George Frizzell, a friend with the Byrd group.

Maine opens its state-controlled liquor sales Saturday, at the lowest prices in the country, designed to wipe out the bootlegger. Eight stores are licensed to make the first "legal" liquor sales in Maine in 80 years.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today granted pardon to three lifers and one short-term prisoner. The lifers were Frank Burek of Holyoke; Oscar Russ and Antonio Teregno of Westfield, all serving terms for second degree murder. The pardons were granted on parole conditions. The other pardon went to George Flannery of South Boston who was sentenced on Oct. 25, 1933, to 2½ to 5 years in state prison for receiving stolen goods. The pardons were granted with the consent and advice of the governor's council.

Tunnel Cleanup By Speculators Set at $707,830

(Continued from Page 1)

days later, this property was purchased by the city for $77,000—making a speculative profit of about 42 per cent.

(2) The same individuals purchased an adjoining property in 1929, for $75,000, when the assessed value was $100,000. The city paid $110,000 for it, four days after the order for land purchase was issued. Profit: 47 per cent.

(3) The same persons purchased a third adjoining property for $30,000, and sold it to the city for $71,500, eight days after the land purchases started. Profit: 139 per cent. The speculators bought in just at the time when the location was formally approved in 1930.

(4) Another individual merely acquired an option on a property at $85,000, for which the city paid $134,000—which last was the assessed valuation. He, therefore, made a profit of $49,000 without the investment of a penny.

This report was originally instigated by City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who demanded an inquiry into tunnel land purchases just previous to the recent election. The Council at that time put off the inquiry, charging Mr. Shattuck with trying to discredit the then Candidate Curley.

Facts presented by Mr. Shattuck: The tunnel had been expected to cost $7,500,000, and before it was completed the cost had mounted to $18,500,000. Of this, slightly under half was paid for land. Due to the excessive cost, deficits have rolled up, approaching $700,000 for the first year.

The report was made for the commission by George R. Farnum, a Boston attorney who never directly has been interested in cases of the city, and was thereby selected as an impartial investigator. Mr. Farnum's report was turned over to the Mayor and the Council with no comment, over the signature of the Finance Commission.

Hunger Wanes Under Fasting Period, Tests Among College Students Show

Food appetite and hunger are habits, experiments at the Harvard Psychological Laboratories show. Tests in which 300 Harvard, Radcliffe and Simmons students participated have indicated to investigators the amount of time passed since the last meal is often one of the least causes of desire for food.

It was found the longer one went without food the less hungry one became. Tests given after an abstinence of from 8 to 20 hours revealed less interest in food than was evident before the regular meal. Dr. Robert Sanford in charge of the work found most of his subjects felt hungriest just before regular meal times, indicating the appetite for food to be largely a matter of habit. Actual needs of the body did not enter into the question at all, at least not among the 27 subjects who voluntarily went without food for 24 hours.

The Harvard psychologist used a list of words to discover images present in the thought of a hungry person. The examiner read the list slowly and asked the subject to respond to each word with the first thing that came into his head. "Thus a rough picture of the workings of the subconscious mind was obtained." Typical of the words designed to provoke food responses were: finish, white, whole, fresh, green, knife. Characteristic food responses would be: for green, lettuce; for finish, dinner; for knife, meat.

Those who went without food for 24 hours stated that even consciously they felt only a slight attraction for food, "a result that corresponds to the now established fact that some persons do not get hungry when they fast and most persons lose hunger in a prolonged fast," explained Dr. Sanford. Then psychology students asked, "If a prolonged fast destroys the appetite for food, why will not prolonged abstinence from any habit remove the desire for that habit?"

"It will in many cases," was the answer.

Maine CCC Workers String Up 213 Miles Of Telephone Lines

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 20 (AP)—Civilian Conservation Corps workers in Maine have strung 213 miles of forest telephone lines through the Maine woods, Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette said today.

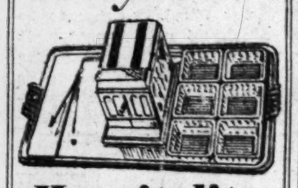
A report to Mr. Violette on the activities of the CCC men showed 35 different kinds of work had been done in the State's 55,000,000 acres of woodland. There are 13 Conservation Corps camps here.

Besides the telephone line work, the CCC workers devoted a total of 14,336 days to fighting forest fires; mapped 137,820 acres for control work; destroyed 5,277,000 gypsy moth masses; covered 483,288 acres in insect control work and destroyed several million currant and gooseberry bushes which spread white pine blister.

Sixty-eight public camp ground buildings and facilities were constructed and 58 acres cleared for public camp ground sites.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 4 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Why Not?



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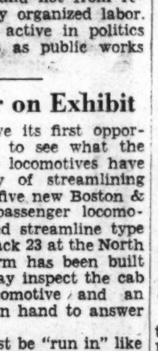
CHRISTMAS Specials



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ROBES
100% pure wool! A gift he will be glad to receive—and you'll be proud to give!
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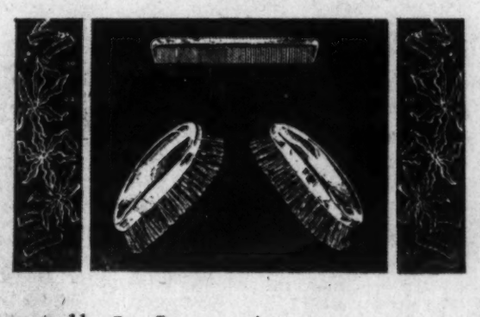

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CCC Criticized For Style Stress In Park Projects

Forest Association Head Wants Emphasis Placed on Timber Growth

Charges that the CCC in Massachusetts has neglected productive work in order to increase the recreational and less "useful" facilities of the state forests were made today by Massachusetts forestry officials.

Although cognizant of the fact that hiking trails, swimming pools and dams built by the CCC serve the double purpose of recreation and fire protection, the critics declared too many of these facilities have been "dolled up" just to make work.

And while this "dolling up" goes on, thousands of state forest acres remain in a condition which fails to provide for full timber production, it is contended.

One of Few Attacks

Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, declared that the CCC has been working approximately 20 months in Massachusetts state forests, ample time to put all 120,000 acres into capacity productive condition.

This criticism constitutes one of the few attacks upon the CCC, which in the main has been signally exempt from the critical bombardment directed against other New Deal relief units. The NRA and the PWA programs have been under fire constantly, but practically the only serious charge made against the CCC was that politics had seeped in to direct appointment of incompetent camp supervisors and other officials. This charge was proved unfounded in a survey in which Mr. Reynolds shared.

Although recreational work allegedly has stalled the utilitarian activities so that much of the latter work remains in the state forests, Mr. Reynolds declared, territory for CCC work must be expanded or within a short time the 6000 men in Massachusetts will soon be completely employed on "dolling up" projects.

Revival of Industries

The real problem in Massachusetts, Mr. Reynolds insisted, is to make all Massachusetts forest land fully productive so that sufficient raw material may be produced to revive wood-using industries. These industries, which served as economic stabilizers in the past for many rural towns, have been almost completely wiped out through shortage of near-by timber supplies, he asserted.

To improve all Massachusetts land, the CCC should be allowed to extend its work to the 98 town forests in the State, which contain 27,000 acres, or one fifth the acreage in the state forests.

The men could work from their present state forest camps, and bring town forests to full productive capacity without expensive relocation of camp sites.

Town Forest Work

The United States Forest Service, he added, has already sanctioned such work. Indications are that the CCC will be continued at least another year and Mr. Reynolds advocates that the town forest work begin immediately when the new CCC year starts.

In addition, he argued, the CCC should be permitted to do necessary work in privately owned forests. It is to Massachusetts' economic advantage to improve the condition of the 1,000,000 acres of forest land which are wholly unproductive of timber or are producing far below their normal capacity.

In other states, Mr. Reynolds declared, CCC workers are "fireproofing" private lands by building fire trails, fire breaks, waterholes and other means of speedy fire fighting, so why not in Massachusetts?

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: "Advisory: 9 a. m.: Warnings changed to northwest Delaware Breakwater to Eastport. Disturbance of great intensity over Maine moving north northeastward will cause strong west winds and gales today and tonight. Change to northwest storm warnings and lower at sunset south of Delaware Breakwater to Virginia Capes. Strong west winds today, possibly reaching gale force at times."

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair and moderately cold; temperature near 20 degrees Friday morning; westerly gales decreasing by tonight.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, colder tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, colder in the central and east portions tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds reaching gale force; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C
Boston	40	54	40
Bermuda	68	68	64
Chicago	26	32	24
Denver	30	42	28
Helena, Mont.	30	38	28
Jacksonville	40	70	40
Kansas City	28	32	24
Los Angeles	58	74	56
Miami, Fla.	56	78	56
Minneapolis	16	22	12
New Orleans	42	54	42
New York	38	52	38
Norfolk, Va.	40	64	40
Philadelphia	40	54	38
St. Louis	22	32	22
San Francisco	48	58	42
Washington	40	52	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 20.
B—Maximum Dec. 19.
C—Minimum Dec. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:09 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 11:16 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; trace on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 39 degrees above zero; minimum 30 above.

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PWA Project in New Hampshire Completed

Structure 4000 Feet Long Took Seven Months in Building.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, BEACH, N. H., Dec. 18—Hampton Beach's new sea wall, recently completed as a PWA project of $250,000, breaks the force of the waves rather than shattering them by brute strength. A curved seaward face turns the water neatly in the other direction, putting a minimum strain on the wall and offering maximum retardation.

An apron of five-ton blocks of granite is laid in front of the wall so that the waves cannot undermine the foundation. The sea wall is 4000 feet long, and required seven months to build. A sidewalk as well as a parking space 40 feet wide had been laid the entire length.

Contractors for this wall, said to be one of the most spectacular PWA jobs in the country, were the Warren Brothers Road Company. P. John MacNaughton was in charge of the project for the company.

Boston Events

Tonight

"MACBETH" (Colonial). Walter Hampden. 8:15.

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). Fascism, Communism and other political doctrines engage the attention of Jane Cowl and John Halliday. Theatre Guild production. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"Babes in Toyland." Laurel and Hardy in an adaptation of the Victor Herbert operetta. 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "A Wicked Woman," with Mady Christians and Charles Bickford.

EXETER—"Happiness Ahead." 3:30, 6:20, 9:05. Also "Elinor Norton."

KEITH'S — "Wednesday's Child." with Frankie Thomas, Edward Arnold and Karen Morley. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Music in the Air," with John Boles and Gloria Swanson. "Color Rhapsodies" on the stage. Overture: "American Impressions." Betty Boop cartoon. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

FINE ARTS — Clarence Darrow's conception of evolution presented in "Mystery of Life." Shorts include exposition of dry point etching, and Mickey Mouse cartoon. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — "College Rhythm." Modern, 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30, with "Among the Missing." Scollay, 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:25, with vaudeville.

BOSTON—"Cheating Cheaters." Vaudeville, 10:12 a. m., 1:23, 4:37, 7:31. Preview of Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos." 10:15.

UPTOWN—"Age of Innocence." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Limehouse Blues."

UNIVERSITY — Charles Dickens' "Great Expectations." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also "We Live Again," from Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

STRAND — Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo." 2:30, 5:52, 9:14. Also "Big Hearted Herbert."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The First World War." Collection of authentic war pictures edited by Laurence Stallings. Fenway, 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount, 1:24, 4:10, 6:56, 9:42. Also "Love Time."

TREMONT — Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard in "Where Sinners Meet," and Jack Buchanan in "Yes, Mr. Brown." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Seeing Bermuda With a Bicycle"; "Mild Cargo," cartoon; "Fuller-Gush Man" with Walter Catlett; other shorts and newsreels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

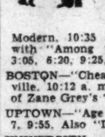
PERKINS INSTITUTION—Chorus of the Upper School and the Children's Choir give concert of Christmas music. Dwight Hall. 2

FRANCOISE MERREMINSKA—Piano recital. Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY—Carol program sung by choir of 300 voices. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Frieda Hempel, soloist. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Quebec. 8:30.



Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Russia and Her Baltic Neighbors," by Ann M. Brodbine. Illustrated with colored slides. 8.

CITY CLUB—Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad co-ordinator, speaks on "Federal Co-ordination of Railroads." 7:45.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, talks on "The Origin and Development of Christmas Carols." Hotel Somerset. 7:45.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS — Three one-act plays: "The Birthday Party," by Bergstrom; "The Stronger," by Strindberg; "Ask No Questions," by Schnitzler. The Barn, 36 Joy St. 8:30.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

BOSTON—Richard Dix in Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos."

ORPHEUM—"The Band Plays On."

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Corelli's "Christmas Concerto"; first public performance of Ernst Toch's "Big Ben." Symphony Hall, 2:30.

Other Events

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—For crippled and deformed children. Annual Christmas tree celebration. 241 St. Botolph St. 2.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—Reading of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" by seven members of the club. 4.

Nashua and Environs Show Census Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 20—An interesting comparison of population gains, just released by Charles P. Bowen, director of the New Hampshire Planning Board, shows that out of all the cities and towns in the State, the city of Nashua and all the towns surrounding showed a steady increase in the decade 1920-'30, and that in that same period, every other city in New Hampshire showed a loss.

With a diversified number of 65 distinct industries Mr. Bowen said that indications pointed to an increasing population in the present decade—accounted for wholly or in part by the increased number of automobiles.

Nashua is the second largest city in the State, textiles and shoes employing much of the labor. It is also in the heart of the fruit growing belt of New Hampshire, apples and peaches being shipped out from the Souhegan area to all parts of the world. The city has shown a steady growth in population from 1890 up to the present time.

Bituminous Coal Output Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Bituminous coal production during the week ended Dec. 15 is estimated by the National Coal Association at 7,900,000 tons, compared with 7,360,000 tons in the like week last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Parent - Teachers	Loretta Lee, songs.	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:15	Agricultural report...	Congress: talks...	String quintet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Holiday sketch.....	"Jack Armstrong".	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie...	Buddy and Blake.	Holiday program..	Brown's Orch.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Capt. B. Bairnsfather	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orch.....	Haymes Orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Alexander Orch...	Speakers; talk.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Andrew Jacobson's	"Myrt and Marge".	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody:	Orch.; soloists....	"Just Plain Bill"..	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra....	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra..
7:45	Spiritual Singers....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	New England Conserv-	Vallee Varieties:	Troopers Orchestra	ERA Concert Or-
8:15	atory of Music Orch-	Bebe Daniels; Ben	Dionne quintuplets	chestra program.
8:30	estra. Dr. Wallace	Lyon; Lewis and	Forum of Liberty:	Double quartet....
8:45	Goodrich, conductor	Doty; others.....	speakers; music.	String ensemble...
9:00	Death Valley Days.	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Funk Orchestra...
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	"Musical Keys"; solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	ists; narrator.....	Voorhees Orch....	Pennsylvanians....	News Service.....
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Perley Stevens and
10:15	dance orchestra....	Music Hall; Helen	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Our Changing Eco-	Jepson; soloists;	loists; sketch; or.	Breed Orchestra...
10:45	nomics," NBC sp'k'rs	features	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusaders
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Jack Little and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Voice of Romance.	Funk Orchestra...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	D'Orsey Brothers	Kaye Orchestra...	Jack Renard and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	and orchestra....	Belasco Orchestra.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia," dramatization of fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, Christmas Concert, Springfield Classical High School.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: current events; vocational guidance.
3:00 WBZ, International Children's Christmas program.
3:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra; Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
3:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:00 WEEI, Music Guild: Carl Engel, speaker; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI, Talk, Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist.
8:00 WAAB, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; soloists; quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "Gem Chemicals of New England," Prof. Cornelius Huriburt.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor; soloists.
9:00 WBZ, The United States and World Affairs: Social Organization for Security; "The Employer in a Changing World," J. David Stern, publisher.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time," dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:15 WBZ, Veterans of Foreign Wars: "Bonus," Rep. Wright Patman, Texas.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and Company; Martha Mears, soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel; guest soloists; sketch; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Little Town of Bethlehem."
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his orchestra; vocal ensemble.

Yale Professor Finds Law Aids Strong Liquors

Federal Taxing System, He Says, Penalizes Wines and Beer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20 (AP)—An entirely new view of the liquor problem in this country is presented in a book just published by Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor of applied physiology at Yale University.

Dr. Henderson is author of a statement which charges that the United States Government itself is, and always has been, the chief promoter of strong drink, and it is with this promotion that American troubles with the liquor problem arise.

Starting with a study of the differences in the effects of strong and mild beverages upon the individual, Dr. Henderson has followed the problem back to what he terms the "utterly unscientific system of taxation" that the Government has employed for generations past, and still employs.

This system, he says, works as if it were particularly designed to promote the habit of strong drink, while it virtually taxes milder beverages off the market. The law which Dr. Henderson finds is at the root of most of the difficulties in the control of liquor, provides not only for a certain tax, now $2 on each "proof gallon" of distilled spirits, but also for exactly the same tax on each "wine gallon when below proof."

Russian Control Imputed to Union Of Shoe Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 20—Yesterday's mail bag at the office of Mayor J. Fred Manning brought to light an entirely new situation confronting the shoe industry of Greater Boston.

Wilbur Fraisee of Centrella, Ill., in a letter to the Mayor said that union members in Illinois had been notified that the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, under which Lynn and other plants in Massachusetts shoe centers are operated, is controlled by Russians. He urged the Mayor to work toward organizing Lynn shoe firms under an A. F. of L. union, and indicated that the union members of the nation will boycott shoes produced in shops operating under independent unions.

General executive board members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers today intimated that charges will be preferred and that Salem local union officers will be placed on trial, as a result of defiant action taken at a mass meeting of Salem workers on Tuesday.

Horse-Race Bill Drafted in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 20 (AP)—Bills providing for a state lottery and to legalize horse-race betting in Maine, were being prepared yesterday for introduction during the regular session of the Legislature, which convenes Jan. 2.

Similar measures were defeated at the last regular session two years ago.

Smith Dunnack, revisor of statutes, was drafting the bills at the request of legislators whose names he said he could not reveal.

Other requested bills being prepared by him included:

A four-year term for Maine's governors and a one-body Legislature, both of which, if passed, would have to be referred to the people.

A sales tax, cigarette tax, income tax, many pensions, measures to regulate barbers and electricians, and one to make the Maine Planning Board a state department.

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New Religion Offered Germany To Displace Old Christianity As National Socialist Faith

'Breed and Race' Put First by Reich Philosopher Rosenberg, With Church Purged of Non-Nordic Elements; Jesus Declared Not of Jewish Origin

Church and State in the Third Reich
I—General Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — With the near approach of Christmas, proposals for settlement of the long dispute between church and state in the Third Reich are once more in the air and it is opportune to examine this question which is admittedly of such vital importance for the future development of Germany.

While church leaders profess loyalty to the National Socialist state there has been strenuous opposition to certain aspects of the National Socialists' policy in the sphere of religion. Political parties in Parliament on the other hand, offered little resistance. Trade unions, press and public opinion were easily subdued.

Common Interest First

The first question which naturally arises in this connection is what is the attitude of National Socialism to Christianity and the Christian churches? This attitude, every ardent member of the party will tell you, is to be found in Point 24 of the party program, which states: "We demand liberty for all religious denominations in the state, as far as they are not a danger to it and do not militate against the moral feelings of the German race. The party, as such, stands for positive Christianity, but does not bind itself in the matter of creed to any particular confession. It combats the Jewish-materialist spirit within and without us, and is convinced that our nation can only achieve permanent recovery from within on the principle—Common Interest before Self-Interest."

Religious freedom is therefore guaranteed to all sects, provided their tenets or practices are not such as National Socialism feels will endanger the state it is now building up and not contrary to National Socialist ideas of morality.

Like any great political upheaval in the past, the National Socialist revolution has also brought with it an upheaval in the realm of ideas. However much some of its outstanding leaders may declare that they are political revolutionaries and not religious reformers, others with no small influence in the party—to judge by their speeches, writings and actions—seek to introduce not simply political and economic but also religious changes. National Socialism is to these latter a "Weltanschauung"—a philosophy or way of life—which contains within itself all that the German needs in the form of intellectual, moral or religious doctrine. For them, racialism based upon a mystical "blood and race" theory embodies the highest spiritual aspirations of the Third Reich.

"Positive Christianity?"

The National Socialist revolution has cut across the religious convictions of the German people, as events in the Protestant Church during the past few months have shown, and many people fail to appreciate the party's declaration that it stands for "positive Christianity," when one of the most important cultural posts has been allocated to a man whose book has not only aroused great opposition from a large section of German Protestantism but also been placed on the index by the Vatican.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, the author of the book "Myth of the 20th Century" of which 200,000 copies have been sold since 1930, is, next to Chancellor Hitler, the outstanding exponent of National Socialist philosophy and was appointed by him as supervisor of all the philosophical training given within the framework of the National Socialist Party and dependent organizations.

The ideas propagated by Dr. Rosenberg and other prominent National Socialist leaders, who believe that a new religion appears every 2000 years—so that now Christianity is fading out and a new religion, National Socialism, is taking its place—lie at the basis of the conflict which the Christian churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been waging since National Socialism came to power, Jan. 30, 1933.

Breed Put First

The fundamental thesis of the Rosenberg book may be summed up thus; The Nordic race is the real bearer of civilization and the perpetuation of the qualities which Dr. Rosenberg finds in such heroes as Duke Widukind or Wittekind (the opponent of Charles the Great) is the great task to which this generation is called. Christianity, because it ignores "Blut und Rasse" ("Blut stands for blood, breed or stock and "Rasse" is race), has failed in its appeal to the German, according to "The Myth," because of its reliance upon Semitic origins.

A new German church, purged of all non-Nordic elements and concentrating upon "the mystery of blood ("das Mysterium des Blutes") which underlies everything, should be established. The "so-called Old Testament"—which Dr. Rosenberg says should be abolished—is to be replaced by Nordic Sagas and legends.

"The principal requirement of all German education is to recognize the fact that we—i. e. the Germans—have not derived our ethical standards from Christianity but that Christianity owes its permanent qualities to the German character. It is therefore the virtues of the German character which are eternal. Everything else must adapt itself to these virtues. Men or movements out to aid the complete victory of these virtues have the moral right to be unsparing toward their opponents."

As to Jesus

In common with many other National Socialists, Dr. Rosenberg appears to hold to the belief that Jesus was a Teuton, even going so far as to write "there is no convincing reason whatever for assuming Jesus was of Jewish origin.

The greatest sin of Protestantism in his eyes, is that it made of "the so-called Old Testament a national book—instead of harkening to the gald tidings of Germanic mysticism." The Christian virtues of love, human brotherhood and meekness must all be superseded by the heroic principle of the old Teuton, as modernly interpreted.

Details of the struggle within the German Evangelical Church and between the Roman Catholic Church and the Third Reich will be mentioned in the following articles. But these are ultimately only details compared with the fundamental battle of ideas between the universal principles of Christianity and those of Teutonic nationalism. This battle is all the more important since it is being waged for control of young Germany.

The issue is not how many present-day Germans accept Rosenberg's ideas, but, will the coming generation be educated along those lines? For in a country governed by the leadership principle, it is the ideas of the leaders which count; the masses of the people are expected to follow.

Dr. Rosenberg's "Myth of the Twentieth Century" was recently recommended for use by Prussian teachers by Dr. Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education.

Reich Religionist

Alfred Rosenberg
Head of National Socialism's System of Education and Party Philosopher, Who Is Forwarding a New Religion for Germany

Autos Increase in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — J. R. Gamble, head of the automobile license division of the State Tax Commission, reports that state revenue from this source increased approximately $160,000 during the fiscal year 1933-34. This was due, he said, to an increase of about $25,000 in the number of motor vehicles registered.

Lifting Arms Ban In Bolivia's Favor Talked at Geneva

Rejection by Paraguay of League's Peace Formula Raises Question

GENEVA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Paraguay's rejection of the Chaco peace plan submitted by the advisory committee of the League of Nations raised the question today of lifting the international arms embargo in favor of Bolivia.

Dr. A. Costa de Reis, the Bolivian delegate, was invited to address the committee on the embargo question this afternoon. France's representative previously had remarked the time was soon coming when the problem must be faced.

Change in Plan Difficult

Delegates generally insisted that negotiations between Geneva and Paraguay over termination of the long South American jungle conflict should not be permitted to drag on indefinitely. There was a unanimous opinion that the committee was not authorized to modify the plan which Bolivia has already accepted.

Delegates saw the possibility that lifting the arms embargo in favor of Bolivia might raise an embarrassing question for the United States, which by congressional resolution imposed the ban on both combatants.

Another chance to accept the peace plan will be extended to Paraguay, the advisory committee decided.

Early Reply Needed

A telegram will be sent to the Paraguayan Government answering various points raised by it and the message will probably indicate strongly that Paraguay must reply definitely by Jan. 11, when the League Council will open its session to follow the Saar plebiscite.

Delegates said the message would emphasize that Paraguay apparently misunderstands the true purport of the plan. The committee has the impression the Paraguayan reply was based upon the first draft of the program, instead of the final peace project, which was amended to meet Paraguay's views.

Paraguayan Decision Forced, President Says

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 20 (By U. P.)—President Ayala yesterday defended Paraguay's decision against acceptance of the League of Nations' Chaco peace plan, although certain that both belligerents want an end to the war.

"In the dilemma between a long, armed truce filled with uncertainty and risks, and prosecution of the war, I did not vacillate a single second in preferring war, notwithstanding my heartfelt peace sentiments," he told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

Analyzing the reply, President Ayala asserted that the League "forgot" the Hague Court would need two years for a verdict, and that meanwhile, according to the proposals, both armies would remain on a war footing, with the countries supporting a "terrible economic and financial weight."

Troops of Paraguay Drive on Three Lines

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 20 (By U. P.)—The Chaco border war moved swiftly toward a climax yesterday as Paraguay shoved a three-headed drive against massed Bolivian troops, relying solely on the force of arms to decide the conflict.

Bolivia accepted Paraguay's virtual rejection of League of Nations peace overtures as a "second declaration of war," while President Ayala of Paraguay defended his Government's "unhesitating" preference for war over an uncertain truce.

Three Paraguayan army corps advanced steadily along three routes toward the main objective, Villa Montes, chief Bolivian supply base. Each force, according to Asuncion advices, was superior to the Bolivian troops ahead of it.

Brazil Accepts Place

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 20 (By U. P.)—Brazil yesterday adopted the same attitude toward the League of Nations Chaco peace plan as the United States. Replying to invitations to co-operate in the negotiations, the Government accepted membership on the neutral control committee, sending an envoy with full powers, but declined to join the Geneva Advisory Committee.

Iceland Finally Acts To Repeal Prohibition

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 19 (AP)—Iceland repealed prohibition yesterday, advices reaching here from Reykjavik said.

The doom of prohibition in Iceland, officially repealed Tuesday, was sealed by popular referendum Oct. 23, 1933, when Little Island went wet by a vote of 15,884 to 11,624. At that time, however, the Government failed to introduce a bill in Parliament legalizing the sale of spirituous liquors. At its closing session the legislative body passed a resolution urging that the action be taken in 1934.

British 'Fascist' Group Acquitted After Trials

LEWES, Eng., Dec. 18 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of a so-called "Fascist" organization, and three followers, were acquitted today of charges of riotous assembling without calling a single witness to their defense.

The judge agreed with the contention of Sir Patrick Hastings, chief defense attorney, that "no case" had been made and directed the jury to find all four not guilty. A motion to assess costs of the action against police of Worthing, where Sir Oswald was involved in a disorder at a "Fascist" meeting Oct. 9, was refused.

India Swings Toward 'Reforms' With Objections Centered On Safeguards Set Up by British

Outlook for Opposition to New Constitution Doesn't Yet Include Real Revolutionary Movement Like Gandhi's Nonco-operation Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The chorus of disapproval with which all sections of the Indian politically minded classes have received the report of the joint committee of both Houses of the British Parliament upon the official proposals for constitutional reform in India is taken philosophically here.

The British are in the position of overlords in India. They recognize that the Indian peoples are ready for a large advance in liberal constitutional government. That is the explanation of the Reforms Scheme. The politically minded Indians, on the other hand, as the receivers of what is given, naturally want to get the largest parcel of new political liberties that they can possibly extract from the British people and statesmen.

What is chiefly interesting at the moment is the selection of points in the Reforms Scheme, as revised by the Parliamentary Committee, made by Indian leaders for their fiercest criticisms. Foremost among these points is the "safeguards" proposed to be written in the new constitution, to prevent the proposed new responsible Indian Government from deliberately discriminating against and penalizing British trade in India.

Trade for Politics

Indian political leaders have long preached the doctrine that they should use the value of their market to British manufacturers and exporters as a means of bartering with the British for political concessions. They have carried this doctrine to lengths which were perhaps unwise in view of the general characteristics of the British people. The inclusion of commercial safeguards in the British prescription of the new Constitution has resulted.

But the agitation against are safeguards and the manner in which it is expressed reveals unexpected features of interest. Its prominence among the general criticisms of the Reforms plan emphasizes the enormous hold which the new Indian industrial and commercial and other business classes have already fastened upon the semi-democratic constitutional machinery with which the British have endowed India. These classes have been the financial mainstay of the most extreme anti-British politicians in recent years—without regard to the anti-capitalistic tendencies of those politicians. Their success in utilizing the Central Indian Legislature for the tariff protection of their nascent industries has whetted their appetite for greater benefications in the same direction. Within the last two or three years they have succeeded in practically stopping imports of sugar into India. This has been done by the erection of a high tariff barrier, for Indian sugar costs roughly 300 per cent more than freely imported Java sugar would cost. In the process, the Indian exchequer has lost annual customs revenue amounting to nearly £9,000,000.

Are They Wise?

The phrases in which the opposition to the new commercial safeguards is expressed reveal in the Indian leaders a settled determination to adopt the most repressive measures possible against foreign imports of manufactured goods of all kinds. This shows disregard for the fact that 75 per cent of the Indian population are engaged in agriculture and want manufactured goods at the cheapest possible prices. It suggests that if the new industrial classes had their way they would within a short time, by raising the prices of manufactured goods for their own benefit, drive the agrarian majority in the land to such a pitch of desperation as might produce catastrophic results.

The second head of objection by Indian politicians to the Reforms Scheme is that the proposals made by British statesmen give with one hand and take away with the other, that is that while they profess to give most liberal reforms they hedge them about with such "safeguards" of various kinds as to deprive them of their liberality. As a matter of fact, the so-called general safeguards are nothing more than those checks and balances which every Constitution in the world is obliged to contain, to prevent some party in the State seizing its temporary position of control and proceeding to extreme lengths of revolutionary action.

British statesmanship is faced with with the prospect of much commotion during the discussion of the latest version of the Reforms proposals in the near future. A saving feature in the outlook is that there is not a general movement for boycott of the new Constitution. At least 70 or 80 per cent of its critics, mild and otherwise, conclude their complaints with the observation that it will be best to work the reforms for what they are worth. There also appears to be no prospect of any party arousing such a popular revolutionary movement against the British as Mahatma Gandhi did by his non-co-operation campaigns in 1920-21 and 1930-31.

Anglo-German Trade Gets Big Boost With Credit for Reichsbank

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Anglo-German trade relations have had a fillip.

The Bank of England has granted the Reichsbank a credit of £750,000, from which German debts to Lancashire cotton spinners and British coal exporters will be paid. Recently the Reichsbank itself contributed £400,000 when the Anglo-German trade agreement was signed, while £250,000 is, under the agreement, expected from the November quota of 10 per cent of the German exports to Britain.

There is therefore available for immediate payment to British creditors a total sum of £1,400,000. Germany's frozen debts to British exporters are estimated at about £2,000,000 for purchases of cotton, wool and coal. Germany's outstanding commercial claims on Great Britain are unofficially estimated at £4,500,000. It is on these claims that the Bank of England's 12 months' credit to the Reichsbank has been granted.

The Anglo-German payments agreement is working quite satisfactorily, official circles here declare, and this latest transaction between the two state banks is expected to help considerably toward smoothing out Anglo-German trade relations during the coming months.

Holiday Toys Made By Ontario Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toy making and repairing of broken toys is engaging the attention of Boy Scouts and other boys' organizations throughout Ontario, and hundreds of needy children will receive these toys on Christmas morning.

The Scout toy shop chain in Ontario now includes 27 cities and towns, and shipment of toys to families in distant parts of the Dominion has started already to insure Christmas delivery.

Some 400 boys of North Toronto division of the Boy Scouts Association have been working in relays for the past month. Several thousand old, discarded toys have been renovated and will be distributed throughout Toronto by welfare agencies and veterans' organization.

Bulgaria Expects Kazassoff to Aid Yugoslav Accord

New Minister Promoted Friendship by Long Personal Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugo. — To one of the most vital diplomatic posts in the Balkans there has just been appointed a man who is said to have done more for Bulgaro-Serbian friendship than any other.

The post is that of Bulgarian Minister to Yugoslavia, and the man who has taken it over is Dimo Kazassoff.

Mr. Kazassoff, by profession a journalist, is described as the most fearless and able in Bulgaria. He is the founder of the group "Zveno," but left it a few months before it seized power on May 19, 1934.

He was the first Bulgarian to begin a public campaign against the atrocities of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. In consequence, he was constantly threatened by the terrorists, but that never deterred him from his course.

He made a tour of Yugoslavia several years ago and was the first person to try, in a public meeting in Sofia, to plead for a Bulgaro-Serbian understanding, but was hooted down by the Macedonians.

He founded the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Society to work for better relations. He started a newspaper, which was distinguished for its bold defense of effective government, peace and civic order, but because of the lack of permanent support from any political party, his enterprise failed, yet his movement went forward.

Mr. Kazassoff is genial, well informed, highly cultured, active and —very firm. He wants to reach an understanding with the Serbs, but is also a realist.

It is regarded here as a cause of hope that in the Bulgarian Legation at Belgrade is one of the bravest and best statesmen of southeast Europe.

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Rise of Inter-American Trade As Commercial Barriers Fall Confidently Forecast by Welles

Points to Mutual Benefit Afforded by Tariff Pact of Cuba and United States—Other Agreements Now in Progress With Other Nations

Weekly Latin-American Article

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A speedy increase of commerce between the United States and the other American republics, with reciprocal benefits, is forecast by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs.

Trade agreements, according to him, are now in progress with Brazil, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Negotiations with the remaining nations of the western continent are expected to go forward in the near future.

Speaking the other night at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., he told a large group of Latin-American envoys, students, and other persons interested in inter-American affairs, that many duties on commodities of negligible domestic production could be reduced. He warned, however, that the United States Government is not disposed to endanger the welfare of its own farmers or its manufacturers.

Benefits of Cuban Treaty

Choosing the recently negotiated trade agreement with Cuba, as a concrete example of what could be expected with other Latin-American republics, Mr. Welles stated that already the benefits to the American farmer and the American factory have been immense. Cuba has benefited commensurately.

As for the better inter-American feeling, so plainly shown by newspaper dispatches from all sections of the 21 countries, the assistant Secretary of State explained that "it has often been said that the surest means of promoting friendship between peoples is the promotion of commercial relationships, and of communication between them. There is nothing which can do more to promote good feeling between the American Republics than the destruction, as soon as may be practicable, of all the barriers and hindrances to trade."

Intervention Opposed

Mr. Welles took particular occasion to refer to the stand which President Roosevelt had assumed against armed intervention, on the part of the United States, in the Caribbean countries. He further pointed out that in complete harmony with the "principle embodied in that declaration (stand) was the course pursued by the United States delegation during the December, 1933, Inter-American Conference at Montevideo."

The public statements made at that conference by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and the official acts of the American delegation were, Mr. Welles said, "invaluable in bringing about a clear understanding on the part of the other nations of this continent concerning the new policy adopted by Washington."

"What more practical benefit to the United States can there be," he asked, "than a political (governmental) relationship between 21 sovereign and independent republics of the western world free from suspicion, from mistrust, from needless friction and misunderstanding, and based upon confidence and common advantage?

Trade Opportunities

"What more practical benefit can there be than the stimulation and development of trade opportunities between us through the elimination of all those barriers and obstacles which have been permitted to grow up?" Partially answering these queries, he declared that the United States continental policy is at last made of durable material and that it should forever remain the keystone of Washington's foreign program.

Turning back to the Latin-American good-will tour made by Mr. Hoover, previous to the ex-President's entering the White House, Mr. Welles said that the purpose of the journey was ruined when Mr. Hoover signed the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, a few months after his return to the United States.

Mr. Welles made the point that no amount of good-will propaganda can stand up against tariffs, making impossible the sale of southern goods to the United States. And he made the point that no nation can refuse to buy the products of its neighbors and expect to continue selling them its own goods.

To correct such "evils" he explained that the purpose of the United States Government will be to put through trade agreements based upon principles that it believes should govern international commerce. In other words, the policy would be to drop narrow bilateral preferences and adopt the application of the unconditional most-favored-nation plan which would remove all artificial barriers and restrictions.

In conclusion, Mr. Welles suggested that practical, rather than rhetorical means should be carried on for the promotion of inter-American relationship. He frowned upon the tendency to assume the patronizing attitude of the "big brother" superiority.

He called attention to the fact that after-dinner orators seemed to have overlooked the truth that while 100 years ago the republics of the south were small nations, passing through similar vicissitudes which the United States passed through in the early years of independence, many of these republics today are among the powers of the world.

G. H. C.

Negotiator

Sumner Welles
Assistant Secretary of State

New Water Buses Planned to Carry London Millions

Thames to Be Used to Help Solve Transportation Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Old Father Thames is to become a real city highway.

Early next year water buses will be plying on the river between Putney and Woolwich, making calls at every important place en route.

They will stop at Chelsea, at Kennington, near the Oval cricket ground, at Lambeth, at Westminster, by the Houses of Parliament, at points along the Victoria Embankment, at stages in "the city" where stocks and shares change hands, and then at various points in the East End of London.

The buses themselves will be much like road buses, with two decks, a sunshine roof and "Pullman" seats. They are being built of steel.

The fares on the water buses will work out at a penny a mile. A worker in the "West End," who would alight at Charing Cross, would find that the fares were a penny more expensive than road-bus fares, but that the time taken would be shorter, for the buses are being built to average 13 miles an hour. At other points, where the river twists and turns, the time taken may be longer than that of an omnibus.

The company who is to run these buses declares that Londoners have already shown a demand for river transport. An experimental bus has shown that many river-side dwellers would prefer to use the Thames to get to work in the mornings.

It is estimated that probably 9,000,000 passengers will be carried yearly by these 120-seater buses, and they will be working winter and summer for 14 hours each day.

Ontario to Increase Output of Frozen Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

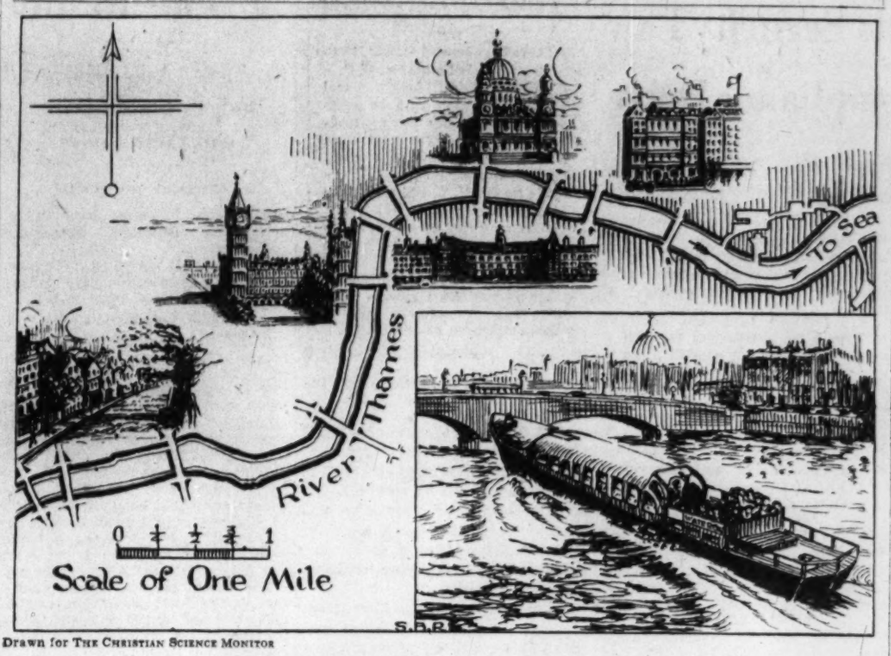
TORONTO—Experiments carried out at the Dominion Experimental Farm on the freezing of Ontario fruit have been so successful that plans have been made to put 60,000 cartons of Ontario-grown strawberries, raspberries, cherries and currants on the market, starting this month.

The fruits are said to look and taste exactly like newly picked berries. Arrangements have been made to pack a quarter of a million containers of fruit in 1935. It is expected that the increase in the industry will tend to reduce the importation of small fruit in the winter.

Kidnapers Get Life Sentences

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—Life sentences were meted out here yesterday to four men who pleaded guilty to kidnaping Dr. Santiago Claret, former Cuban editor, on Dec. 9, forcing him to sign a check for $16,000. The State, chiefly because Dr. Claret was not injured, did not press for the maximum penalty.

From Chelsea to Business Center of London



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1935 New Transportation Service Will Ply the Thames

Glorified Ferry-Boats Will Be Made of Steel, With Two Decks, Open Top and Comfortable Seats—for Commuters to Go Back and Forth to Their Work.

Museum Project Disclosed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina is going to have a museum of art located on its campus, it was announced by President Frank Porter Graham, in an address delivered here before the North Carolina Art Society. The generosity of an anonymous donor, co-operating with the Federal Government, will make the museum possible, he said.

Opinion Explodes Against Batista's Régime in Cuba

Army Head and President Said to Discuss Suppressing Terrorists

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 20 (AP)—A bomb exploded early today at the entrance to headquarters of a political party headed by Miguel Mariano Gomez, Mayor of Havana. Near-by buildings were shaken.

One of a number of bombings in the night destroyed a building in the Vibora section, and another exploded at the home of Julio B. Forcade, vice-president of the Havana Stock Exchange. Two bombs were set off in the Vedado residential section before midnight.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, conferred with President Mendieta and other members of the Cabinet at Mendieta's country house, 20 miles from Havana. Matters concerning public order, including a proposed change in the Constitution to permit immediate execution of terrorists, were discussed, Dr. Cosme De La Torriente, Secretary of State, said.

Two leaders of the ABC society left yesterday for Miami, presumably to confer there with Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former Secretary of the Treasury, who is credited with directing the ABC campaign against Batista. They were Jorge Manach, director of the newspaper, Accion, and Alfredo Pequeño, an attorney.

Military posts on the outskirts of Havana are searching incoming vehicles, because, it is said, of reports that government opponents planned to enter the capital by highways, to attack it.

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Boston, Mass.

Confirming a Rumor

For some time, the rumor that Packard was bringing out a low-priced car has been discussed with great interest all over America.

A letter from the president of Packard to the Company's 112,000 stockholders and 240,000 Packard owners is the first public announcement of this new car. We believe this letter to be of such general interest that we reproduce it here.

ALVAN MACAULEY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

November 28, 1934.

Mr. H. W. Loucks
917 Westwood Drive
Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Sir:

As one with a special interest in Packard, I feel sure you will be glad to have me tell you of the plans for the new low priced car which the public is anticipating from Packard.

First of all, Packard Motor Car Company is now enjoying over 50 per cent of all the business in its price class - more than all the other high priced makes combined - and this public acceptance of the new Twelfth Series introduced September 1, shows Packard preference predominating as never before.

With this leading position in the high priced field and at the same time recognizing today's changed economic conditions, the Packard Motor Car Company has decided that in addition to the three present lines - the Packard Eight, Super Eight and Twelve - there is also a large demand for a quality car much lower in price than any Packard has built before, a car smaller in size and not competitive with the present lines, yet of such design and quality as to give outstandingly fine car performance as to power and speed and also as to luxurious riding and fine car appearance.

This new car will shortly be publicly announced and will be displayed at the forthcoming automobile shows. The Packard Motor Car Company is spending about $6,500,000 in tools, equipment and machinery, mostly for the production of its new cars, and this in itself is evidence of utmost confidence in Packard's ability to carry its success in the high priced market on into the lower priced and greater volume field.

May I not thank you for your sincere interest in and loyalty to Packard? Rest assured every move in connection with building and marketing this new car will be based, first of all, on holding that same loyalty and confidence.

Sincerely yours,
Alvan Macauley
President
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

An Open Letter to the Motoring Public

The Petroleum Administrative Board—after the receipt of complaints on the part of certain of our competitors and after receiving the recommendation of the Planning and Coordination Committee—has issued an ultimatum.

It has demanded that we discontinue our practice of offering our new product.. Aerotype ESSO . . under a cash refund guarantee.

The Petroleum Administrative Board has taken the position . . the opinion of legal counsel to the contrary notwithstanding . . that the cash refund feature of our guarantee constitutes a violation of Rules 3 and 17 of Article 5 of the Petroleum Code.

We do not propose to argue the validity of the Petroleum Administrative Board's claim. The issue involved does not warrant it.

We believe that the public will understand our position in not taking issue with the Petroleum Administrative Board . . despite our feeling that there is no violation of the Code in our cash refund offer.

WHY WE MADE THE CASH REFUND OFFER

As a matter of company policy, we have been definitely opposed to the common practice of making unsupported claims regarding product.

At the same time we were convinced of the superiority of Aerotype ESSO over any other motor car fuel marketed today.

Therefore, we felt that through the medium of our cash refund guarantee we could offer this new product to the public without making extravagant claims concerning its merits by giving all motorists an opportunity to determine for themselves its superiorities.

We made no reservations. We left it entirely to the public to pass judgment upon the product after giving it a thorough and impartial trial.

HALF A MILLION BOUGHT . . .
ONLY 36 ASKED FOR REFUNDS

It is significant to note that during the first 10 days following the introduction of Aerotype ESSO, some 500,000 motorists purchased approximately $1,000,000 worth of this new premium motor fuel.

Of these half million purchasers, only 36 have asked for a refund.

And the total sum refunded amounted to $8.84!

We do not feel that this insignificant amount creates an issue of sufficient consequence to warrant a controversy with the Petroleum Administrative Board.

On the other hand, we believe that public acceptance of Aerotype ESSO and the ability of this fuel to make good on every score have been established beyond every reasonable doubt, as evidenced by the fact that less than a hundredth of 1% of the users requested a refund.

Hence, the guarantee of cash refund is discontinued as of Friday, December 21st, 1934!

We want to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of motorists who have purchased Aerotype ESSO to date for the fair and impartial judgment which they have passed upon it.

ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Treasury Shuns Jolt on Taxes

Kennedy Defends Security Law

NRA Reopens Compliance Drive

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — That the Administration itself does not wish any major new taxes nor extensive alteration of the existing tax structure seemed implicit conclusions from the call for an extensive tax conference issued today by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

What Congress will do to these well-laid plans, or what Administration sentiment will be as the session progresses, are points yet to be determined.

But this was one of the few developments of a busy New Deal day calculated to encourage the conservative business man. For while business and industrial leaders back from White Sulphur Springs were preparing to submit a program a most certain to get nowhere with President Roosevelt because of its conservative character, the President himself was pushing hard ahead with his drive to force electric power rates down, and the Senate munitions committee chopped away at the roots of war-time profits. Even the securities commission turned down flatly Wall Street pleas for some revision of existing regulations on the stock market.

* * *

Taxes: It has been assumed for some time that the Roosevelt Administration would avoid any serious tax jolt to recuperating business during the coming year. But Mr. Morgenthau's announcement of a tax conference for next summer provided the first tangible evidence of such an intent.

The Treasury Secretary said that President Roosevelt has ordered a comprehensive study of federal, state and municipal taxes to be made with a view to leiminating overlapping levies and establishing definite tax fields for the federal and local agencies of government. Information gathered in this study will then be laid before the tax conference consisting of state, municipal, local and federal tax experts.

By putting taxation on a strictly scientific basis, Mr Morganthau believes that much money can be saved to all agencies of government as well as to the taxpayers. The study will try to show which taxes can be collected most economically by which branch of government. He also considered it possible that the study will indicate further economies in tax collection through single agencies. He cited the gasoline tax as one point where savings might be made by such a device.

The announcement at this time has the double-barreled purpose of reassuring business and heading off a possible movement in Congress to boost income tax rates exorbitantly. The Administration will be able to say to congressional extremists since the whole tax system is to be revised next summer, they might just as well let existing conditions ride along until then.

* * *

No Security Act Changes: The joint business conference for economic recovery at White Sulphur Springs recommended a number of things, among them modification of the Securities Act. Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Security Exchange Commission said today he would not consider any modification until the present law has been thoroughly tested.

Criticisms of the present law charge that restrictions on new currency issues are too involved and place unnecessary expenses on reporting corporations. The commission indicates it will continue to require voluminous information from corporations selling securities, although it plans to simplify procedure when this can be done without reducing the amount of information required.

NRA Moves Again: Rousing itself from its three-month period of dormancy since Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson ceased to be administrator of national recovery, the NRA was today embarked on a new drive for code compliance, but a drive tempered by new restrictions designed to assure fairness.

Major point of departure from previous enforcement efforts is that no employer will be prosecuted for code violations unless and until it is demonstrated that his competitors are complying. That is to say, no individual will be penalized for an offense which a large number of other employers in his trade or industry are committing.

Second innovation is an administrative order calling on all enforcement officers to institute legal proceedings against a violator immediately after removal of a Blue Eagle. This should have the effect of discouraging removals of insignia where there is no adequate ground for court proceedings—a practice somewhat common in early NRA days.

The new policies are announced by Sol A. Rosenblatt, NRA compliance and enforcement director, simultaneously with announcement of new compliance machinery consisting of nine regional enforcement centers. The purpose is to decentralize and speed up enforcement.

The nine centers will begin functioning the first week in January faced with the task of investigating and acting upon a prodigious mass of complaints. On Dec. 8 there were 15,026 wage and hour complaints and 2740 trade practice complaints which had not been reached by the NRA compliance division.

Incidental to the new drive, Mr. Rosenblatt promised complainants protection against discrimination by employers.

* * *

Pacifist Citizens: Legislation making it possible for aliens opposed to war to become citizens of the United States will be pushed at the coming session of Congress by the Women's International League.

Representative Anthony J. Griffin (D) of New York has announced that he will introduce a bill as soon as Congress convenes, providing that "No persons otherwise qualified shall be debarred from citizenship by reason of his or her religious views or philosophical opinion with respect to war."

While Mr. Griffin himself is not a pacifist, the league said, he regards the denial of citizenship by the courts to Rosika Schwimmer and other pacifists a violation of freedom of conscience and of religious liberty.

Among the nationally known men and women sponsoring Representative Griffin's bill are Carrie Chapman Catt, John Dewey, Jane Addams, Felix Frankfurter, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, John Haynes Holmes, Harry Elmer Barnes, James T. Shotwell, Elmer Rice, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Lillian D. Wald, Fannie Hurst, Robert Morss Lovett, and Mary E. Woolley.

Laborers Paid $2.40; Teachers Get $2.90

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA school teachers were paid an average of $2.90 a day during 1933-34, or only 50 cents more than FERA common labor on a workday basis, according to a survey made by Dr. H. L. Fulmer of the State Department of Education. This represented an average drop in salary from $968 in 1930-31 to $769 in 1933-34.

The average compensation for teachers was $64 a month, $5.50 less than the average pay of office employees of the FERA.

Militia Fires on Mob In Tennessee Riot

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20—Fatalities, fire and destruction, in the wake of mob action, brought 500 Tennessee National Guardsmen into this riot-torn town today to quell any further racial outbreaks.

Two men were killed in a blast from militia guns and seven were wounded yesterday as the mob fought to carry off a Negro on trial for assault who had already been led to safety, disguised as a guardsman.

Four hours after the guardsmen's bullets had stopped the assault against the courthouse, the building was burned, at a loss estimated at $150,000.

Threats still ran through the town today. Dr. James L. Morton, county health officer, said he was informed the mob intended to fire the Bedford county jail, after offering a respite to let him remove the 20-odd prisoners. Dr. Morton said he would take advantage of the offer.

The mob first set the hour of 1 o'clock this morning for the firing of the jail, but this came and passed, without the threat being carried out. The crowd, partly dispersed, was still in a menacing mood, occasional shots being heard.

Four trucks of an original detachment of 111 National Guardsmen who brought the mob's quarry here for trial yesterday, were overturned and burned.

Chesapeake & Ohio

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Net income of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., in the first 11 months totaled $28,782,769 after ordinary charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.36 a share on the common. This compares with $26,030,398, or $3.40 a share in the like period last year.

Industry's Recovery Plans Fail to Meet Labor's Views

Business Asks Balanced Budget, Stable Dollar and New Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

should contain compulsory wage, hour and collective bargaining agreements.

As ultimately compiled, this resolution gave little superficial evidence of the struggle that went into it.

Propose Voluntary Codes

A five-man administrative agency to pass on codes was proposed, such codes being on a voluntary basis. The 90-odd business leaders agreed that such codes should contain "suitable" provisions on maximum hours and minimum wages but did not define it further.

The new codes would last one year. They would ban child labor. Employers would be given the right to bargain individually as well as collectively with workers—a proposal hardly likely to favor with the National Labor Advisory Board.

The most unusual feature, however, is the final paragraph, apparently inserted by the defeated group who had sought to make codes mandatory.

This cites that problems of child labor, minimum wages and maximum hours are likely to be "especially acute" during the emergency period, and accordingly puts the conference on record as appealing to industries where such conditions exist to apply for a code voluntarily. The effect of this is to substitute moral suasion for compulsory adherence to a code.

Permanent Committee

The conference set up the following permanent committee, with authority to call new members as a liaison body between the Government and private business: C. B. Ames, chairman, board of the Texas Company; Robert L. Lund, executive vice-president, Lambert Pharmacal Company; C. L. Bardo, president, National Association of Manufacturers; George H. Houston, president, Baldwin Locomotive Works; Charles R. Hook, president, American Rolling Mill Company; Lewis H. Brown, president, Johns-Manville Company; Lammot du Pont, president, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; W. B. Bell, president, American Cyanimid Company; John J. Raskob, General Motors; Malcolm Muir, president, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company; Owen D. Young, General Electric Company; Silas H. Strawn, Chicago; Henry I. Harriman, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Charles E. Buckus, president, Clinchfield Coal Company; Philip J. Fay, Nichols & Fay, San Francisco; Robert V. Fleming, president, Riggs National Bank, Washington; W. F. Gephart, vice-president, First National Bank, St. Louis; P. W. Litchfield, president, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Harper Sibley, Sibley Farms, Rochester, N. Y.; William Sweet, treasurer, Rumford Chemical Works.

Relief Considered Local Matter—Made Jobs Not Indorsed

Special from Monitor Bureau

In its 12-part program, the Joint Business Conference for Recovery made the following principal recommendations:

1. NIRA—Creation of a five-man administrative body to pass on voluntary codes, to be formulated in accordance with these fundamentals:

(a) New legislation should last only one year.

(b) New codes should be voluntary.

(c) New codes should ban child labor and contain "suitable" maximum power and minimum wage provisions.

(d) Mandatory codes opposed, but the conference "appeals" for acceptance of voluntary codes where problems of child labor, minimum wages, or maximum hours are acute.

Made Work Condemned

2. Relief. Relief is local matter and should be administered locally. Made work condemned but "useful" public construction, not created primarily for relief, indorsed. Wages for work relief should be less than for similar private work.

3. Unemployment Reserves. These cannot help immediate problem of idle. Studies of reserves and old age pensions should precede governmental action.

4. Industrial Relations. Arbitrary limitation of hours opposed; the right to "bargain collectively or individually" affirmed.

5. Federal Finance. Definite evidence of determination to balance the budget is "fundamental" to economic improvement. Public debt increase beyond June, 1935, can be avoided, and a budget balanced by 1937, without additional taxes, is feasible.

For Standard Dollar

6. Business Financing. Should be a standard dollar with fixed gold content; deposit banks should be privately owned and managed; Security Act should be modified. Reserve banks should be licensed to "engage in underwriting" but not in distributing securities.

7. Agriculture. Crop or other control measures should be adopted only when asked by predominant majority of those interested.

8. Durable Goods Industries. Federal construction should be limited to fields noncompetitive with private business. Direct government participation in housing "will inevitably ruin the sound program of the FHA."

Leads to Socialism

9. Government competition. Such competition "leads toward Socialism" and has already "profoundly shaken confidence." Government operation "disregards many recognized elements of cost."

10. Foreign trade. Expansion is requisite to full recovery; stable world monetary standards needed, reduction of exchange restrictions, quotas and debt settlement recommended.

11. Transportation. Modernization loans and liberal federal credit advocated.

12. Continuing Committee. To further objectives a continuing committee is set up to crystallize business sentiment and enlarge representative character of conference for further meetings.

Trade-In Clauses Upheld In Motor-Vehicle Code

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—Constitutionality of the trade-in clauses of the NRA motor vehicle code has been upheld by Federal Judge A. V. Long in a temporary order restraining James Messer, Inc., Tallahassee automobile dealers, from violating the code's privisions.

Attacking the code as an attempt by Congress to regulate purely intrastate commerce, the automobile agents denied the Government's charges that they had accepted second-hand cars in trade for new ones at higher prices than the code provided.

The dealers contended that a new car, after being purchased by a dealer for resale within a state, loses its interstate character and becomes an article of intrastate commerce.

Judge Long declared he was holding "that this case involves interstate commerce. The new cars were ordered from another state and were shipped in interstate commerce for the purpose of resale."

Mackenzie Heads Board Of Student Aid Institute

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Trustees of the Institute of Student Aid yesterday elected Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford chairman of the Board. Dr. Mackenzie is president-emeritus of the Hartford Seminary Foundation. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and Charles Suydam Cutting were chosen vice-chairmen, and Arthur M. Guttery secretary.

The institute seeks to maintain a master-file of all aids available for students of higher education.

Du Pont Stresses Wartime Value Of Private Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—"The War Department's plan for conscripting industry in event of another war would result in a terrible amount of confusion," Irénée du Pont of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., large government explosives contractors, told the Senate Munitions Committee today.

Mr. du Pont insisted that the Government must depend on private industrial experts to work for the benefit of the nation. He said it was better to have men who knew something about a business and "take a chance on their being honest" than to put in men who would be honest but inexperienced. The views of the explosives magnate were further expressed as follows:

"The only way to prevent war is to prepare for war in time of peace."

"The only way to wage a successful war is to have an absolute monarchy. Caesar found that out."

Germany Prepared in 1914

"What about Germany in 1914?" Mr. du Pont was asked as he expounded his preparedness views. "She was prepared for the purpose of starting war," he said. "I'm talking about preparing for self-defense."

The discussion was the outcome of an opinion expressed by a du Pont official in 1928 to the company's Paris representative that France's wealth conscription plan had made the country an easier mark for Germany by taking away initiative and setting back production of munitions six months. Other officials of the company would not confirm this view today.

Col. C. T. Harris, war department adviser to the committee, testified that war quota production has been allocated to 12,000 industrial plants in all sections of the country and although a profit limit has been established for each, no attempt has been made to determine the valuation of these industries on which profits would have to be determined.

War Department Under Fire

He was reminded that the Interstate Commerce Commission has spent 13 years and $27,000,000 trying to establish a fair valuation for the railroads of the country and has not succeeded yet. Contracts during the last war were let at the rate of about 100 a day.

The committee is contending that the present war department plan for conscripting industry and limiting profits in the event of another war is unworkable and would result in almost as many millionaires as were created in the last war.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, announced that there was nothing significant in the disclosures yesterday that the 1918-19 income tax returns of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee for Deprofiting War, and other members of the War Industries Board had been destroyed. It is the custom of the board to keep only such records as have raised any question, it was explained.

Price Held Up Production

Colonel Harris confirmed a committee statement that there were instances in the World War when the Government had been unable to secure contracts because the plants concerned felt the profits offered were not sufficient. Although government technicians aided the du Pont Company in the development of smokeless powder, instances in which an improved type of this powder was offered to England and Belgium at prices under that of powder sold to the United States Government were uncovered.

Five Bandits Get $40,000 In Philadelphia Holdup

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Five masked men held up the Transportation and Supplies building of the Philadelphia Electric Company today as employees were being paid off, and escape with a pouch estimated to contain between $40,000 and $48,000 in cash.

Four of the bandits staged the holdup on the floor above the street level at the building at Twenty-third and Market Streets, while the fifth sat at the wheel of the robber car in front of the building. The money was being used to cash pay checks employees were receiving nearby.

Plan to Set Naval Needs Unilaterally

(Continued from Page 1)

breaking the letter of the treaty until the stroke of midnight of Dec. 31, 1936. And whether the violation would last more than this limited period is a debatable point—would the obligations of the London Treaty continue after that treaty had expired?

At London the inclusion of this palpable aperture in the treaty was excused on the ground that the 1935 conference would take place long before the moment of crisis at the end of 1936 had arrived. Such may still be the case, authorities hope. But there is no assurance that the 1936 conference will be held at all, far less that it will be a success.

Naval authorities here are anxious to close the gap anyway, conference or no conference, by a scrapping agreement with Japan. They would open independent conversations to this end, and strive to obtain tangible guarantees that the scrapping was taking place, which guaranteed they would be glad to offer on their part.

But if a loose interpretation of the "gradually" phrase prevails, and if toward the end of 1936 the international situation is more disturbed than it is today, a good deal of naval juggling could take place.

Comparison of Tonnage

In under-age ships, the United States would not stack up very well, even when ships building and appropriated for are included. The totals, for Dec. 31, 1936, are thus estimated at the Navy Department:

United States	545,875 tons
Japan	503,104 tons

The ratio is 10:9.2.

If over-age vessels are included, the totals rise to:

United States	849,705 tons
Japan	609,187 tons

The ratio is 10:7.2.

Including battleships, the figures are:

United States	1,305,105 tons
Japan	881,257 tons

Ratio, 10:6.7.

Meanwhile, the United States is entitled under the treaties to still further building, which it has not actually undertaken. With this included, the potential navy would be:

United States	1,442,080 tons
Japan	882,787 tons

Ratio 10:6.1.

Delay on Last Rivet

This scrapping loophole is not the only one in the treaty fabric. Actual jettisoning of the ships is not required until the new ship is completed, or within 4½ years of the laying of replacing keels.

Thus a government could delay putting the last rivet into the new ship inordinately until Jan. 1, 1937, when all treaty rules would be off, and the new navy in actual commission could include old vessels and replacements as well.

But these loopholes work to the advantage of the United States more than other powers, because Washington has delayed the authorization of replacements. Chances therefore seem good for some agreement and in any case American naval security would be enhanced rather than jeopardized by violations.

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Owners of Utilities Assured By President on Security Of Well-Tested Investments

But Question of Government Power Purchases Again Raised at Conference—'Water' Due for Exit in Excessive Capitalization

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—President Roosevelt yesterday directly and explicitly assured the banks and insurance companies of the United States—and the millions interested in the soundness of such institutions—that his power policies will not injure the overwhelming majority of utility securities held by them.

But almost immediately after having put this best possible light on power policies of the moment, the President went into conference with Mayor LaGuardia and Maurice P. Davidson, utilities commissioner of New York, and Rear Admiral Reuben E. Bakenhus, public works official for the Third Naval District, over the question of government power purchases.

Admiral Bakenhus and other naval experts, the President said this morning, have been studying the question of whether it is cheaper for the Government to buy its power or make its own. He indicated that the fruits of this study would determine future government action in regard to its own power.

He further intimated very strongly that if Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Davidson can show him that a New York municipal power plant would be self-liquidating they would have no trouble getting the money from the PWA.

In this connection Mr. Roosevelt revealed he was aware of the fact that the Government had not paid its power bills in New York City and that it is joining both New York City and New York State in challenging charges preferred by the private companies.

At the same time, however, he enlarged on his suggestion of Tuesday that the Federal Government might take direct steps to bring down the rates on its own power purchases, and might also loan New York City the money for building a municipal power plant.

Immediately thereafter he went into conference with New York City officials over the question of slashing New York power rates, while the stock tickers recorded heavy selling in utilities.

The President based his reassurance on the theory that the great proportion of utilities securities held by banks and insurance companies are the stocks and bonds of actual operating companies, which he insists are almost entirely sound and based on fair valuation.

It is only the securities of holding companies, he explained, which contain any appreciable amount of "water." In other words, his efforts to force utility capitalization down to a lower level will be directed primarily against the allegedly inflated stocks of the holding companies, but not against the securities of the actual operating companies.

His combination of assurance as to the safety of basic utility security values with further intimations that he will use "the big stick" to the limit in his determination to force down utility rates was immediately seen here as indicating that there will be no concessions wherever watered stock is found, but that Mr. Roosevelt will be extremely careful to safeguard banks and insurance companies.

The President's position was a direct answer to the widespread contention of utilities that the Administration's power program will wreck the structure on which a large number of banks and insurance companies are built. He refrained from attributing this argument to any particular source, but declared that people have been making the mistake of lumping all utility securities together in discussing the question.

What the savings banks hold, he argued, are the underlying bonds of operating companies, an overwhelming majority of which are as sound as government bonds. He held that where there is "water" it is in the holding companies which he said had been pyramided up sometimes through five, six or seven superholding companies.

As a further bit of assurance to those who are concerned about the safety of banks and insurance companies, he added that there are very few holding companies in the railroad field and that therefore most railroad securities, being those of operating companies, are safe and sound.

Power Plan Expansion Foreseen at Hearings On Reforms in N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Wide expansion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's utilities reform program when the Legislature meets in January is foreseen here today as the joint legislative committee investigating light and power concerns in the Empire State convenes for its second public hearing.

The Lehman program, which was contained in 12 bills before the 1934 law making body in Albany, was in consonance with federal electrification plans and, while it evoked a bitter fight in the Senate and Assembly, was enacted into law in virtually its original form, save for one bill, which was defeated.

The inquiry by the committee has shown need for extension of the Lehman reform measures, it was said in authoritative quarters here. These extensions would, it was added, necessarily give wider powers to municipalities for construction and operation of their own power plants and, among other things, bar practices whereby numerous holding companies are set up for a single operating company, evading the law which provides that a holding company with more than 10 per cent of the stock of an operating concern is subject to the public service commission.

Contribution Solicited

A letter in which W. Kingsland Macy, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, solicited campaign funds from George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, featured testimony before the legislative inquiry body today. In this letter Mr. Macy asked the head of the Consolidated to make a "generous contribution" at the same time stressing the state committee's need of funds.

This letter, which was introduced without comment, was seen in political quarters as placing Mr. Macy, long recognized as a consistent foe of public utilities, in the role of seeking financial aid for the Republican State Committee from one of the chief figures in the power industry.

The letter was dated on Aug. 13, this year, only a short while before the state Republican convention met in Rochester, where Mr. Macy was ousted as chairman.

11 Holding Companies

Testimony before the inquiry body here yesterday afternoon revealed that several companies had as many as 11 holding companies, each carrying less than 10 per cent of the stock of the operating companies and that politics figured big in their public relations.

In this latter connection, the names of U. S. Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont and H. Edmund Machold, one-time chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, figured big. Mr. Machold has, however, been officially out of the political picture since 1929, when he resigned his Republican state chairmanship and resumed his law practices and official position with important power interests.

Senator Austin was brought into the proceedings when a letter from Mr. Machold to Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, was read into the record.

Mr. Machold, according to this letter, was uneasy over the possibility of the passage by Congress of the Johnson bill to limit the jurisdiction of the federal courts in utility cases.

He asked Mr. Comerford to get in touch with Senator Austin on the matter and, the evidence continued, Senator Austin advised efforts to amend the bill and thus "nullify the bad effect." This, he thought, was preferable to trying to kill it, which he, as a member of the Senate subcommittee before which the bill had gone, regarded as impossible.

"It may be impossible to get this amendment, but it seems to me to be better strategy to try and amend the bill than to try to kill it," he wrote.

Judge John E. Mack, chief counsel for the investigation, declared at the open hearing that he and his investigators had found no indication that any money had been passed to law makers by Mr. Machold.

"The object of the committee is to show that he still has an active interest in political affairs in the State of New York," Judge Mack added.

'Thar's Gold in That Thar Basement'

Kessey Home of Cripple Creek, Colo.

Entrance to Basement Gold Mine, Showing Pile of Ore in the Foreground.

Humaneness in China Shown to Californians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Latham Foundation for Promotion of Humane Education here recently sponsored a three-day exhibition of Chinese posters, depicting kind acts to animals. The posters were furnished by the University of Hang Chow in China. This is the third year this courtesy has been extended.

The exhibition was held at a school in San Francisco, which is located in the city's Chinese quarter. Besides the display, a nativity play was given by Chinese children.

Woman's Desire For Bigger Cellar Brings Gold Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—Because Mrs. M. W. Kessey demanded a larger basement for storage purposes, she and her husband today have a gold mine.

Kessey, who is deputy county treasurer of this famous old mining camp, runs a theater on the side, so he didn't have much time to dig a basement. Cripple Creek is built on solid rock, and it takes a lot of chiseling and sledge swinging to excavate for cellars, so when Mrs. Kessey became insistent, her husband decided to use a little dynamite.

There are about 1500 hard-rock miners in Cripple Creek who know all about dynamite—and they give advice freely. So, from these men who were drawn back to Cripple Creek during the past year with the revival of mining brought on by Roosevelt's boost in the price of gold, Kessey was told to use two and one-half sticks of dynamite.

Not wanting to break a stick, Kessey used three sticks—with great success, as far as loosening the rock was concerned, but not so good in other respects. The concussion shook the house, rattled the windows—and then the kitchen cabinet, with all the family dishes, landed face down on the floor.

When the smoke and dust had cleared away all of the neighbors arrived—and some of them are miners. They examined the rock that had been loosened and said it contained gold. Assays showed it to run about $20 to the ton in gold, which is about twice as much as the average for Cripple Creek.

Now Kessey has started shipments of ore. He has adjacent property leased, including the mineral rights under the street, and plans to build a new home, so basement blasting can be carried on unrestricted.

Streamlined Study Puts Student Through College in Half Time

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Louis Dexter, 19-year-old Belmont, Mass., youth, who has streamlined his four-year course at the University of Chicago into a little more than two years, had a little advantage on his fellow classmates, it seems.

Dexter, whose degree of Bachelor of Arts in the division of political science will be awarded at the end of the next school quarter, his fifth semester in the university, attended a preparatory school which trained him particularly for the type of course offered by the University of Chicago.

"Whatever success I have had, if it be considered success," he said, "I attribute to the preparatory school which I attended. At Cambridge School, Kendall Green, Mass., a student was thrown upon his own resources to a larger extent than at most schools. In other words, the rapidity with which one assimilated education was largely dependent upon the desire of the individual to learn. We were taught to be more self-reliant."

Dexter plans to remain at the university to complete work for his master's degree. As to active participation in politics in later life, he said:

"I would like to remain affiliated with some educational institution and perhaps become a college president. After that it might behoove me to enter the active field of politics."

Dexter's achievement at the University of Chicago was made possible by the unusual type of course offered to students at that institution. President Robert M. Hutchins inaugurated a system whereby a student might elect to complete as much of his education as rapidly as his progress warranted. This system, a variation of the tutorial plan in vogue in some English universities and a very few American institutions, sets no time limit on the extent of a university course.

Nine comprehensive examinations, the equivalent of three years' work in an ordinary university, were completed by Dexter during his first year. He also found time to participate in extracurricular activities.

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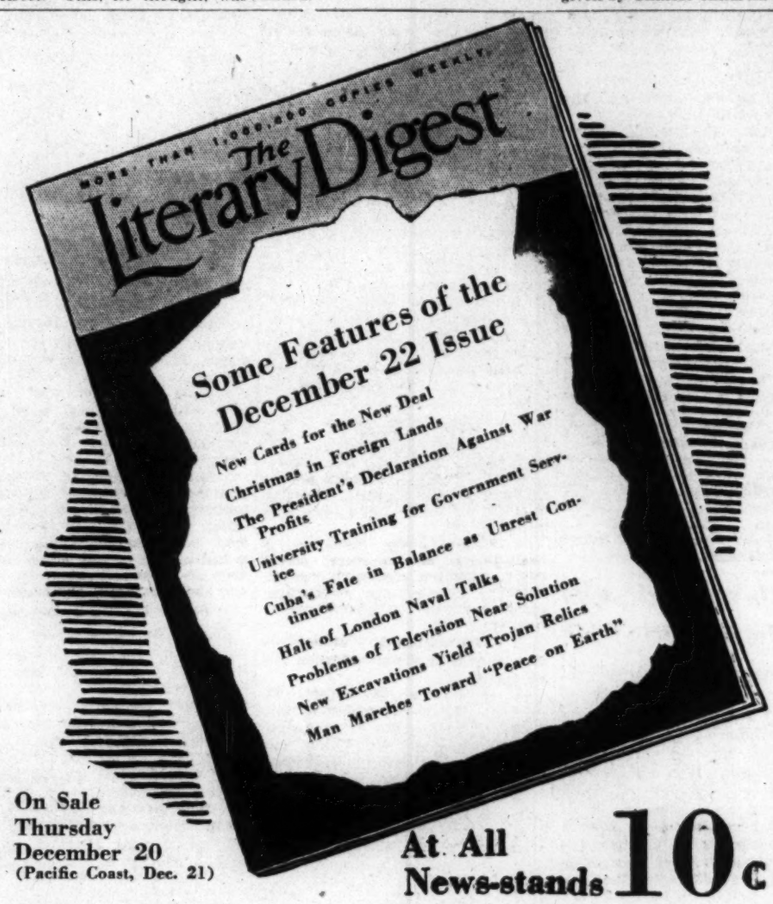
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Virginia Van Wie Rated as Leading Feminine Athlete

United States Women's Golf Champion Given No. 1 Position

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—To Virginia Van Wie, 25-year-old girl who captured the United States women's golf championship this year for the third successive time, goes the distinction of being rated the outstanding feminine sports star of 1934. First woman golfer to win this honor in the four-year history of the Associated Press Sports Poll, Miss Van Wie gained the No. 1 ranking position, in competition with rivals in all women's sports, by vote of the country's sports editors and writers.

Although the poll disclosed a wide range of opinion, Miss Van Wie finished with a substantial margin over her three closest rivals, Helen H. Jacobs, three-time United States tennis champion, Lenore Kight and Katherine Rawls, famous swimmers, who were ranked in that order by the voting fraternity of experts.

Miss Van Wie was put at the head of the list by 37 out of 102 observers and accumulated a total of 177 points, figured on the basis of all placings. Miss Jacobs, winner of the 1933 Associated Press poll, trailed Miss Kight in first-place nominations, 16 to 19, but won second position on points with a total of 131 to Miss Kight's 89. Miss Rawls, the little Florida girl who holds all-around swimming honors, obtained 11 first-place votes and 72 points.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, the Texas girl who was a 1932 Olympic sensation and won the No. 1 ranking position in that year's poll, finished fifth, with 20 points, one more than Stella M. Walsh, Cleveland Polish girl and Olympic sprinting champion. Miss Didrikson, although not so conspicuous since she turned professional, attract attention this year because of her latest display of versatility by scoring a 77 in a golf tournament.

Miss Didrikson and Olive McKean, Seattle swimming star, each received four votes for first place. Miss Walsh received three, Glenna Collett Vare and Eleanor Holm Jarrett, two each, and Dorothy E. Round, Anne B. Townsend, Maureen Orcutt apd Mrs. Lela Hall, noted trapshooter, one each.

Tabulation of the poll on the outstanding woman athlete of 1934, showing total points (figured on basis of 3 for first place, 2 for second, 1 for third):

Individual Sport Position	Pts
Virginia Van Wie, golf; U. S. champion	177
Helen H. Jacobs, tennis; U. S. champion	131
Lenore Kight, swimming; U. S. champion	89
Katherine Rawls, swimming; all-around champion	72
Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, all-around competitor	20
Stella M. Walsh, track; Olympic sprint champion	19
Dorothy E. Round, tennis; British champion	14
Glenna Collett Vare, golf; former U. S. champion	14
Eleanor Holm Jarrett, swimming; backstroke champion	12
Olive McKean, swimming; U. S. sprint champion	12
Anne B. Townsend, field hockey	6
Sarah H. Palfrey, tennis	6
Carolin A. Babcock, tennis	4
Helen L. Hicks, golf professional	4
Mrs. Lela Hall, trapshooting	3
Betty Jameson, golf; southern champion	3
Maureen Orcutt, golf	3

Single votes for the following: Dorothy Traung, runnerup for United States golf championship; Betty Nuthall and Katherine E. Stammers, British tennis players; Alice I. Marble, tennis; Loretta Turnbull, speedboat racing; Lisa Lindstrom, swimming.

Letourner and Debaets Win

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Alfred Letourner of France and Gerard Debaets of Belgium last night won Buffalo's six-day bicycle race by three laps.

Has Good Record on Gridiron

Principia College 1934 Football Team

Left to right: Back row—Blair Kinsman '36, Wellesley, Mass., manager; R. G. Galloway '38, Holdredge, Neb., tackle; R. L. Brittenham '37, Brussels, Belgium, tackle; J. G. Kimbell '38, Chicago, Ill., quarterback; Frank Lane '38, New York, N. Y., end; R. E. French '37, Minneapolis, Minn., guard; C. H. Alward '38, St. Louis, Mo., end; R. G. Miller '36, Dennison, Iowa, guard; W. F. Shanemeyer '38, Peoria, Ill., end; J. P. Dingee '38, Oklahoma City, Okla., end; James Kussman '37, New Orleans, La., end; W. T. Mills, '37, St. Louis Mo., guard; George Cooper '38, St. Louis, Mo., end; H. C. Bennett '38, Longview, Texas, center; G. E. Carleton '38, Camden, Maine, guard; William Cowan '38, Salt Lake City, Utah, center; C. A. Spaulding '38, Norfolk, Conn., end; J. M. Palmer '37, Dallas, Texas, end; E. R. Lewitz '38, St. Louis, Mo., halfback; Coach B. T. Clark, St. Louis, Mo.

Middle Row—W. R. Alexander '37, Beverly Hills, Calif., tackle; W. F. Nahlik '35, St. Louis, Mo., center and co-captain; J. E. French '38, Minneapolis, Minn., quarterback; D. G. Benton '37, Louisville, Ky., quarterback; W. H. Foote '36, Champaign, Ill., fullback; W. A. Price '38, Montclair, N. J., guard; W. L. Van Vleck '37, Oklahoma City, Okla., guard; Richard Clute '37, St. Louis, Mo., tackle; N. B. Gardner '38, Wrentham, Mass., fullback; H. W. Bratziger '36, Chicago, Ill., halfback; D. K. Andrews '36, Elsah, Ill., guard; C. G. Higgins '36, San Francisco, Calif., halfback and co-captain.

Front Row—D. S. Andrews '37, Haverhill, Mass., tackle; Parker Thomas '37, St. Louis, Mo., end; R. A. Andrews '37, Elsah, Ill., end; Kent Bush '37, San Diego, Calif., fullback; E. B. Stitt Jr. '37, St. Louis, Mo., quarterback; R. W. Stitt '37, St. Louis, Mo., halfback; F. W. Haines '37, San Diego, Calif., halfback.

Sporting Around the Hub

UNION BOAT CLUB BLUES handed the Boston Athletic Association a 4-to-1 defeat on the boat club courts late yesterday afternoon. The U. B. C. Blues now hold the undisputed lead for Class B honors in the interclub series of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. As a result of other matches yesterday, University Club holds second place, and Lincoln's Inn and Harvard University are in a tie for third place in the Class B race. Another Union Boat Club team and Harvard Medical School are tied for first-place honors in Class C, division two, while Harvard University and University Club Whites are in a deadlock for third-place honors. Tennis and Racquet Club has taken over the leadership in Class C, first division, with Newton Y. M. C. A. and Harvard Club in a tie for second place.

The scores of the M. S. R. A. interclub squash racquets matches yesterday were as follows:

Class B

Lincoln's Inn 4, Harvard University 1.
Union B. C. Blues 4, Boston A. A. 1.
University Club 3, Union B. C. Whites 2.
Harvard Club 5, Mass. Technology 0.

Class C, Division 1

Harvard Club 4, Tennis and Racquet 1.
Walkover Club 4, Union B. C. Blues 1.
M. I. T. Faculty 4, Newton Y. M. C. A. 1.
Weston Golf 3, Univ. Club Blues 2.

Class C, Division II

Harvard Medical 5, M. I. T. 0.
Harvard University 3, Lincoln's Inn 2.
Harvard Freshmen 4, Milton Club 1.
U. B. C. Whites 3, Univ. Club Whites 2.

Quebec Beavers invade the Boston Arena tonight, a hopeful group of skaters for the scheduled hockey game with the Bruin Cubs. Last night the Beavers were dropped to third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing when Providence Reds defeated New Haven Eagles. Victory tonight for the Beavers will lift them back into a tie with the Reds in the standing.

Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs has had to revise his lineup again to meet the loss of Obs Heximer and Frank Jerwa. Heximer has gone to New York Americans and Jerwa has gone to the Bruins. The loss of Jerwa is the heaviest, for he was the team and league leading scorer. Bobby Blake, Alex Motter and Phil Besler probably will start for the Cubs on the forward line, with Joe Jerwa and Bert McInenly the starting defense.

The Quebec invaders have altered their roster list somewhat since last appearing here. Wilf Ranger has gone to Providence and Bob McCully to Boston. New men in the Beaver lineup are Sheldon Buckles, formerly with the Cubs, Bat Phillips and Art Alexandre. Buckles went to the Beavers as a part of the trade that made Bob McCully, now on loan to New Haven, the property of Boston.

Jean Pusie, Italian-French descent defenseman of the Cubs, is rapidly becoming the most colorful performer in the league. He will be out there tonight performing with clownish antics. The big fellow is becoming a better hockey player with each game.

Harvard's varsity hockey squad will leave Boston at 8:45 p. m., tonight for Montreal where tomorrow night it will play the first of a two game home-and-home series with the McGill University team. The second game will be played at the Boston Garden on Jan. 9. Fourteen Harvard players, Coach Joe Stubbs, and managers Davenport Scott and Henry B. Robbins will make the trip to Montreal. The players selected are Samuel R. Callaway '36, Alfred S. Dewey '36, Richard A. Dow '35, Arthur F. Duffey Jr. '36, Ashton Emerson '36, Leo A. Ecker '37, George S. Ford '37, Benjamin H. Hallowell '36, Michael Hovenanian '36, Dunbar Holmes '35, Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, James A. Roberts '36, Robert A. Waldinger '36, William P. Watts '35. Coach Stubbs intends to stick to the same starting team which defeated Boston University 5-1 at the Arena on Tuesday. Fred Moseley will center for the first line with Sam Callaway and Al Dewey on the wings. Capt. Bill Watts and Dick Dow will play defense and Ashton Emerson will be in goal.

The Harvard freshman hockey squad will play two games at the Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon. The first game will be against Belmont Hill at 2 o'clock, and the second against Belmont High at 3:30 o'clock.

Thirty-seven indoor polo games have been scheduled by the Boston Indoor Polo League this winter. The league has been divided into three classes, A, B and C, and each team will cross mallets with the others in its class at least twice during the season. This week-end the 110th Cavalry Dragoons will meet the White Mountain Polo Ranch team in the Class A feature. The preliminary game will be played between Winchester and Battery A.

Five of the letter men on last year's Notre Dame basketball team which went through a grueling campaign of 24 games with only four defeats are back in harness and will wear the Blue and Gold against Holy Cross in the basketball game at the Boston Arena on Dec. 31. The five wearers of the coveted "N. D." are Capt. John Jordan, John Ford, Marty Peters, Joe O'Kane and George Ireland. The 1933-34 reserves who are back in harness are Bert Bauer, Dan Cunha, Don Elsor, John Hopkins, Vic Mettler, Frank Wade and George Wentworth.

The Monitor hockey team plays its second game of the season late tomorrow afternoon at the Boston Arena against the West Roxbury Hockey Club. The game starts at 5:30 o'clock. The Monitor six defeated American Mutual, 1 to 0, in its opening game recently.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. track and field team defeated Brockton and Newton Y teams in a triangular meet at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Huntington Avenue. Boston led with 53 points, Brockton was second with 32 and Newton last with 22.

Indiana vs. Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 20—Indiana University and the University of Cincinnati will meet on the gridiron next fall, according to the announcement here today of Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger. Arrangements were completed this week between Mr. Clevenger and Dana M. King, athletic director and football coach at the Cincinnati institution for a game between the two universities at Cincinnati on Oct. 19. Indiana has met Cincinnati five previous times on the gridiron, winning three of the games and tying two. The last game was in 1905.

Intercollegiate Ski Union Will Be Formed This Month

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (AP)—A new intercollegiate winter sports association, to be known as the Intercollegiate Ski Union, will be formed at the meeting between ski teams of Canada and eastern United States college ski teams at Lake Placid this month.

The object of the new association, which will replace the intercollegiate winter sports union abandoned at a meeting last spring, will be to foster skiing among the colleges and to stage annual intercollegiate championship meets. Speed-skating, figure-skating and snowshoe racing, contested annually under the old union, will be abandoned and ski events only contested.

The fourteenth annual college sports week at Lake Placid will be decided under rules to be adopted by the new intercollegiate skiing union. These rules call for competition in slalom, downhill, cross-country, jumping and combined jumping and cross-country skiing, with each college entering a team of five men for each event. Winners will be decided on a percentage basis. One exception will be made at Lake Placid, however. Only four men from a college will be allowed in each event.

Five Canadian universities and 12 universities and colleges in the United States are expected to join the new union. They are McGill, Queen's of Kingston, Ont., University of Ottawa, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Williams, Middlebury, Bates, Bowdoin, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Fordham, Maine and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Golf Series Between U. S. and Australia Seen

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 20 (AP)—Possibility of the establishment of a regular series of matches between Australian and United States professional golfers along the lines of the Ryder Cup contest between the United States and Great Britain was seen today as the touring American pros prepared to return home.

A team headed by Paul Runyan, United States P. G. A. champion, made a successful tour of the antipodes and there is discussion of the Australian pros returning the visit next year or in 1936.

In the meantime Gene Sarazen, making an independent tour of Australia, has contributed $250 toward a fund being raised to send two of Australia's rising young golfers, W. Bolger, the open champion, and D. Spence, who was third, in the open, to the United States and Great Britain next summer.

After watching Bolger play Sarazen said he believed he was a potential world beater and would show well in the big American and British events.

McClure to Compete in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—America's chances to give the world-champion Hungarian table tennis team a good battle took a sudden turn for the better when James McClure of Indianapolis walked off with the American zone table tennis tournament here last week, and won a trip to London to compete next February in the world championships. Before McClure sails the United States Table Tennis Association has assigned important duties which will keep him busy in his homeland. This week Viktor Barna, world table tennis champion, and his partner, Sandor Glanz, are sailing for the United States to battle America's strongest squad of champion homebreds, including Jimmy McClure, present national champion; Coleman Clark of Chicago, former champion and captain of the United States team, and other star performers.

No Night Games for Giants

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The New York Giants will play no night baseball if Charles A. Stoneham has anything to say about it. And he should. He's president of the club. Commenting upon the National League's recent decision to allow any club which so desires to play seven of its 154 games under the lights in the event the opposing team agrees, Stoneham declared the Giants definitely out of any such scheme. "Others can do as they please about night baseball," he explained. "But baseball never was, is not now, and never will be a night game. It costs about $40,000 to install a good lighting system for night baseball. What do you think it costs to keep those lights burning all night? It seems to me that any club that has that much money to spend might do better spending it on ball players."

College Wrestling Result

Brown 34, Norwich 0.

The Principia Four Elevens Play 26 Games

College Team Ties for Missouri State Junior College Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20—The four football teams representing The Principia here participated in 26 games during the 1934 season. Of the total contests the college and upper school elevens each played seven while the B and C teams competed in six each. In these games the Principia teams scored a total of 209 points while the opposing elevens counted 224 points. Principia won 10, lost 12 and tied 4.

The Principia upper school C team won the C division in the St. Louis ABC league for the second successive year. Coached by Lee McCandless the C team was undefeated, winning five contests and playing a scoreless tie in the other. The team rolled up 77 points as compared to 13 scored by opposing elevens.

Coach Bertram T. Clark, former University of Missouri and Principia football star and his assistant, Karl Berninger, led the Principia College team into a tie with Wentworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., for the Missouri State Junior College Conference Championship. Principia won the Conference title last year.

Ties for Championship

The college squad won three straight conference victories and then lost to the Kemper Military School team in a game on the Kemper field. A forward pass in the last minute of play gave Kemper the victory. The following week Wentworth surprised by defeating Kemper 32 to 0 to gain a tie for the championship.

Principia played three nonconference games defeating the Missouri School of Mines freshmen and Culver-Stockton College and losing to Central College. The athletic department announced that the college would withdraw from the state conference next June although invited to continue. Principia is no longer a junior college. The roster of the Principia College football squad shows 38 players of which 37 live in 21 cities in 15 states and one whose home is in Brussels, Belgium.

Three sets of brothers on the team were E. B. Stitt Jr. and R. W. Stitt, St. Louis; J. E. French and R. E. French, Minneapolis, Minn., and D. K. Andrews and R. A. Andrews, Elsah, Ill. The Andrews brothers are sons of George A. Andrews, quarterback on the undefeated Principia team of 1907 and now dean of the college faculty.

Athletic Letters Awarded

Athletic letters were awarded to 16 members of the squad and to the manager and his two assistants. Letters of commendation were given to 22 other players for their faithful efforts. The only players to be lost by graduation are W. N. Kenner '35, St. Louis, tackle, and W. F. Nahlik '35, St. Louis, Mo., center and co-captain with C. F. Higgins '36, halfback from San Francisco, Calif.

The three Principia players named on the State Conference all-star team were co-Captain Higgins, James Kussmann '37, New Orleans, La., end, and R. L. Brittenham '36, Brussels, Belgium, tackle. In addition to co-Captain Nahlik and E. B. Stitt Jr. the players receiving honorable mention were W. T. Mills '37, St. Louis, guard, and Kent Bush '37, San Diego, Calif., fullback.

McClellan Laughlin again directed the Upper School A team and was assisted by Walter Stoeffel. Chauncy B. Nelson continued as B team coach and was assisted this year by Carey Browne, former Principia and Tufts College fullback. The summary:

College Team

Principia 21, Hannibal 0.
Central College 13, Principia 0.
Principia 16, Wentworth 6.
Principia 19, Rolla Freshmen 0.
Principia 13, Moberly 0.
Kemper 19, Principia 13.
Principia 24, Culver-Stockton 12.

Upper School A Team

Clayton 31, Principia 0.
Principia 0, Ben Blewett 0.
Pembroke-Country Day 14, Principia 7.
Wellston 7, Principia 6.
Country Day 12, Principia 0.
John Burroughs 7, Principia 0.
Western 44, Principia 7.

Upper School B Team

Principia 0, John Burroughs 0.
Principia 0, Western 0.
Country Day 14, Principia 0.
Western 6, Principia 0.
Country Day 13, Principia 0.
John Burroughs 13, Principia 6.

Upper School C Team

Principia 0, Western 0.
Principia 12, John Burroughs 7.
Principia 19, Country Day 0.
Principia 6, Western 0.
Principia 7, Country Day 6.
Principia 33, John Burroughs 0.

Princeton Five Beats Harvard by 25 to 18

Princeton's varsity quintet opened its Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League season last night by scoring a 25-to-18 victory over the Harvard varsity five at the Crimson's indoor athletic building in Cambridge. It was Harvard's second defeat of the league season. MacMillan, right forward, led the Tigers with nine points, Grady scored seven points for the Crimson. The summary:

Princeton		Harvard
Whitehead, Nevitt, lf	rg	Fletcher
MacMillan, Tilden, rf	lg	Boys, Kollinites
Sauter, Murray, c	c	Gray, Spring
Crawford, lg	rf	Grady, White
Grebauskas, Parker, rf	lf	Ernst, White

Score—Princeton 25, Harvard 18. Goals from floor—Whitehead 4, MacMillan 3, Murray 2, Crawford for Princeton; Grady 2, Fletcher 2, Gray, Ernst for Harvard. Goals from foul—MacMillan 3, Nevitt, Crawford for Princeton; Grady 3, Boys 2, Kollinites for Harvard. Referees—Deignan and Boyle. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

Perry Bows to McGrath

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 20 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry of England was defeated today for the third time in three weeks, when Vivian B. McGrath, Australian youth, gained a gruelling three-set victory, 6—1, 6—8, 11—9. Perry's defeat came in the first day's play of a triangular international tournament between Australia, Great Britain and France. The other losses also were administered by Australian stars, J. H. (Jack) Crawford beating him here and Adrian K. Quist winning at Melbourne.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Time for Real Penalties

IT WAS our opinion at the time of the Bailey-Shore incident in the Boston-Toronto National Hockey League game of last winter that the time had come when the N. H. L. officials should take drastic measures to curb the roughness which had been rapidly creeping into professional hockey. Frank Patrick was in the position of authority at that time and we hoped that the penalty he meted out to the offender would serve not only as adequate punishment to the player, but also would serve as a warning to such players as might be tempted to be too rough in the future. Debarment for 16 consecutive games was the penalty and, while it was the severest one that we can recall ever having been inflicted upon a player, it seemed to us that it was less than could have well been inflicted.

Should Warn the Players

That the penalty has not had any lasting effect on the players is apparent from the recent fracas in New York which ended up with one player hitting another over the head with his stick. For this attack the player was suspended for one game by Frank Calder, president of the league. It is our opinion that until penalties are inflicted that will serve as hardships to the players for such attacks, they will continue to crop out. Now is the time to start such penalties; but we realize that, before this is done, the league authorities should take action which will serve as a warning to all the players in the league. We believe that the N. H. L. authorities should get together and agree on just what punishment shall be inflicted on a player who indulges in unnecessary roughness on the ice and that their decision be made public so that there can be no claim on the part of any player that he was not duly warned or was treated more severely than those who have offended in the past. We also believe that it should be such a severe penalty that no other player will care to do anything which may subject him to receiving a similar punishment. There may be a few of those attending professional hockey games who want to see rowdyism; but we believe that the majority are not of that class, and the sooner their desires are respected the better it will be for this sport.

* * *

Billiards Growing in Popularity

Although it is only a short time since the billiard experts began touring the country playing matches with local champions and then devoting considerable time to showing the local amateurs just how to hold the cue and how to stroke and draw the ball, the innovation has already proved its popularity and worth. It takes a lot of skill to play any one of the types of billiards which are indulged in and local enthusiasts are only too glad to take advantage of this expert teaching by players who have won national or world honors. One of the reasons this sport has not grown faster in years past is to be found in the fact that competent teachers were not available to the amateur who could not seem to become proficient enough from watching the world's best execute the most difficult and fascinating shots.

Two College Clubs Spring Surprises

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	7	0	26	0	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	3	18	*16	.571
N. Y. Athletic Club	3	3	17	13	.500
City Athletic Club	3	4	20	15	.429
Yale Club	3	4	15	*19	.429
Princeton Club	2	5	14	21	.286
Harvard Club	2	5	10	25	.286

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Two college clubs sprang surprises on the athletic club members of the Metropolitan squash tennis league yesterday, when the eighth round was played. Princeton Club, visiting the second-place team of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, came away with a 3-to-2 victory, while Yale Club, on its home courts, won by a score of 4—1 from City Athletic Club.

Columbia University Club, the unbeaten leaders, was placed three full rounds ahead of the rest of the teams as the result of a 5-to-0 victory over Harvard Club, on the Columbia courts, and only a mathematical chance remains that they may be overtaken during the remaining six rounds. New York Athletic Club, last year champions, had a bye. The summaries:

Princeton Club 3, Crescent A.-H. C. 2

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated E. R. Larigan, 15—9, 15—8.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton, defeated W. J. Hall, 15—8, 15—7.

A. H. Marckwald, Crescent, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 9—15, 15—7, 15—2.

L. B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—6, 15—12.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—3, 17—18, 15—10.

Yale Club 4, City Athletic Club 1.

J. S. Becker, Yale, defeated Otto Barth, 15—5, 15—7.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated L. A. Strasser, 8—15, 15—5, 15—8.

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale, defeated S. L. Samuels, 15—11, 12—15, 15—3.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 9—15, 15—10, 18—13.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale, defeated J. M. Cowen, 15—11, 17—18, default.

Columbia U. C. 5, Harvard Club 0

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated W. Mason Jr. 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—3, 15—6.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated Joseph Larocque Jr., 15—10, 8—15, 15—9.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated G. W Cobb Jr., 5—5, 15—8.

B. M. Shanley, Columbia, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—12, 10—15, 15—11.

Providence Reds Earn Second-Place Position

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	8	4	4	46	33	20
Providence	7	3	3	35	30	17
Quebec	7	1	7	44	32	15
Philadelphia	6	2	7	28	43	14
New Haven	3	2	10	33	48	8

Result Dec. 19

Providence 6, New Haven 2.

Providence Reds broke the tie for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing at Providence last night by defeating the New Haven Eagles 6 to 2. Quebec Beavers, tied for second with the Reds, dropped to third. Leo Gaudreault led the attack for the home team with two goals and an assist, while Doggie Kuhn, Jackie Keating, Hago Harrington and Art Lesieur all totaled two scoring points apiece.

Providence (6)		New Haven (2)
Byrne, g		g, Moore
Speyer, ld		ld, Molyneaux
Lesieur, rd		rd, Doran
Gaudreault, c		c, Holmes
Harrington, lw		lw, Maracle
Rivers, rw		rw, Perkins

Providence spares: Keating, Kuhn, Ranger, Nichols, Mulligan, Taylor. New Haven spares: McBride, Jackson, Reid, McCully, Beisler, Mitchell, Reubell. Referee: Bill Shaver. Linesman: Bill Halloran. First period scoring—1. Providence, Rivers (Gaudreault) 1:15; 2. Providence, Gaudreault (Harrington, Lesieur) 10:42; 3. Providence, Kuhn (Keating) 11:08. No penalties. Second period—4. New Haven, McCully (Molyneaux) :56; 5. Providence, Lesieur (Harrington) 2:02; 6. Providence Ranger (Kuhn, Keating) 4:38; 7. New Haven, McBride, 12:45. Penalties: Ranger 2, McCully, Reubell. Third period—8. Providence, Gaudreault (Lesieur) 9:27. Penalties: McCully, Nichols, Mulligan.

Eastern Team Assembles

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 20 (AP)—Dick Hanley, deposed Northwestern football coach, went back to work at the old stand today as he and Andy Kerr of Colgate marshaled the eastern forces for the annual New Year's charity game against the West. Twenty-two outstanding players from eastern university and college teams answered the call of the co-coaches. The players will be equipped with special uniforms and put through a light workout after which they will entrain for San Francisco, scene of the game. Short workouts will be held en route, but most of the training will be done at the University of California. Four All-Americas were among the players reporting to Kerr and Hanley. They were Frank Larson, Minnesota, ends; Charles Hartwig, Pittsburgh, and George Barclay, North Carolina, guards, and Pug Lund, Minnesota, fullback.

Ohio Golfers' 132 Leads at Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Jack Thompson pitted his long drives today against a field of rampant professionals blasting away at the two-stroke lead he held as the final 36 holes of the $5000 British colonial open golf tournament started.

Hefty tee shots that sizzled far down the fairways had helped the youthful Youngstown (Ohio) player to a score of 132, four under par, for the first 36 holes of the event.

Close on his heels with 134 each and pressing for the $500 first prize were Joe Turnesa of Hartford, Conn., and Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va. Turnesa broke the course record in the opening round but lost first place with a poor 72 yesterday.

In third place, a stroke behind Turnesa and Cruickshank, was Al. R. Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.

The flurry of sub-par rounds that marked the first round subsided yesterday, although six players managed to beat perfect figures.

Fourth place was shared by a half dozen of the pros drawn here from the United States by the offer of big money in a Nassau tournament for the first time since 1928.

They were Leo Fraser of Saginaw, Mich.; Tony Butler of Harlingen, Texas; Archie Hambrick of French Lick, Ind.; Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis; Leo Mallory of Noroton, Conn.; and L. P. Schalk of Hamilton, Ohio. Each had scored 136. Mallory had the best second-round, a 65.

Crescent A.-H. C. Leads In Eastern Squash

Eastern Squash Racquets Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	0	18	2	1.000
New York A. C.	3	1	13	7	.750
Bayside Tennis C	2	2	10	10	.500
City Athletic Club	1	3	7	13	.250
Mitchel Field Avia	0	4	2	18	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club took the lead yesterday, as the first half of the Eastern squash racquets team championship was completed, by defeating New York Athletic Club on the New Moon courts, 4 matches to 1. Murray Vernon, of the home club, recent winner of the opening tournament at the New York Athletic Club, had the hardest battle to win, from Jerome C. Lyons, No. 1 for the Winged Foot five, who was within a point of victory in the fourth game. But Vernon finally managed to take the next point, and then won the match, 10—15, 17—18, 15—11, 18—17, 15—6.

Bayside Tennis Club, playing against the Aviators of Mitchell Field, took third place, winning by a score of 4 matches to 1. The summaries:

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, New York A. C. 1

Murray Vernon, Crescent, defeated J. C. Lyons, 10—15, 17—18, 15—11, 18—17, 15—6.

Edwin Butler, Crescent, defeated N. G. Shidle, 15—6, 9—15, 16—17, 15—12, 15—8.

Jack Bieber, Crescent, defeated E. J. Sweeney, 6—15, 15—12, 15—9, 7—15, 15—4.

J. W. Callaghan, New York, defeated George Papp, 15—12, 15—10, 15—8.

H. K. Gray, Crescent, defeated Joseph Ceribelli, 18—17, 15—10, 16—15.

Bayside Tennis Club 4, Mitchel Field Aviators 1

E. L. Kemble, Bayside, defeated Lieut. William S. Pockock Jr., 18—17, 17—15, 14—15, 15—12.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated Captain Walter Reed, 18—17, 15—12, 15—7.

Lieut. J. P. Winstead, Mitchel, defeated Frank Sittenham, 18—15, 15—12, 12—15, 10—15, 15—10.

Lawrence Adikes, Bayside, defeated Lieut. D. H. Baker, 15—12, 12—15, 17—15, 13—15, 15—13.

Harry Dunkerton, Bayside, defeated Lieut. L. M. Bausel, 18—15, 12—15, 10—15, 15—12, 17—15.

Byrd Taken by Reds

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Sam Byrd, generally rated the best golfer in baseball, passed from the New York Yankees to the Cincinnati Reds via the interleague waiver route yesterday. Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager, tried repeatedly to dispose of Byrd during the recent major league meetings, but there were no takers. He then obtained waivers on Byrd from the other seven American League clubs, and the Reds, cellar club of the National League this year, grabbed him. Byrd has been a reserve outfielder for the Yankees for several years, but never could force his way into a regular job in the outer patrol. He was used chiefly as a relief man for Babe Ruth and Earl Combs. He is a good fielder, but his hitting never was up to the Yankee standard.

College Basketball Results

Defiance 45, Adrian 35.
Ithaca 36, Springfield 34.
Manhattan 34, Cooper Union 13.
New York 59, Lafayette 39.
Panzer 63, Kutztown S. T. 48
Princeton 25, Harvard 18.
Temple 32, St. Joseph's 18.
Union 48, Wesleyan 26.

Cornell Alumni News Volunteers Reply to Debate

'What's the Matter With Football?' Is Answered in Unsigned Article

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—A blunt answer to the question, "What's the matter with Cornell football?" coming rather frequently of late, it seems, from certain "enraged groups," has been sent to graduates of the university through the latest issue of the Cornell Alumni News.

"The trouble with football," says the unsigned article, "is that no simple solution, such as firing the coach, can possibly solve it. There are four avenues open to Cornell. Each one involves a frank understanding of conditions prevalent in the game today. Our apology for discussing the problem bluntly is that Cornellians do not seem satisfied with the obvious solution of 'take it and like it.' Enraged groups seem to be offering partial solutions as final remedies. Cornell has not won many games on its recent schedule. This it seems impossible to understand."

The "four avenues" named are:

"Take it and like it. Drop it. Buy some material, or develop an efficient system in which the sole compensation is the advantages of Cornell as we alumni have come to know them."

"We have failed to consider changing the coach," says the article. "This type of impertinence belongs to the gladiators, and is out of place in a discussion of ways and means of remaining amateurs."

Dropping football "would meet the problem of alumnal embarrassment, but offers no substitute for an athletic subsidy, and increases the financial burden to the extent of the loss of earnings that football still provides for the common good" (losses incurred by other sports).

"The alternative seems to be to provide material in the manner that is almost universal from coast to coast. It is not a secret that a person who meets the physical requirements of the game and is not too much of a moron to meet the diminished entrance requirements, can secure a 'scholarship' (in some colleges) that will average perhaps $600 a year for four years. Often the college is blameless.

"The fact is, there is little amateur material available for Cornell football, after the buyers have left the market. If we must enter the arena and compete on a parity for football material, sharp definitions must be drawn to regulate the traffic. It should be open, understood, and regulated by the university.

"None of these solutions—dropping football, learning to take the shot as amateurs, or going openly but conservatively into professionalism, is completely satisfying. It is probably going to be necessary to yield somewhat on the third method for the sake of expediency, for the good of football, and to keep all the other little sisters of football pure."

Another solution looked good to the writer: that of "selling Cornell" to prospective students on the strength of its educational facilities.

Branch Rickey Will Not Leave Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20 (AP)—Branch Rickey yesterday tended further to dispel the idea he might resign from the St. Louis Cardinal baseball organization by outlining his plans for 1935.

Rickey, Cardinal vice-president and general manager, denied rumors that he planned leaving the world champions after it became known he had sold his stock in the club.

A giant blackboard, recently installed in his office, caused the plans to be brought to light. The Cardinal organization will have approximately 1200 baseball players at its various camps next spring, the majority of the 1200 to be youngsters who will be scrutinized at the annual Cardinal "baseball laboratories." The blackboard will help keep track of them.

Rickey announced he is enlarging the Cardinal chain so that the parent club will control about 20 minor league teams. These, he said, will include the entire Nebraska State League and entire Arkansas League, besides the regular minor league clubs the Cards have been operating.

Major Letters Given Princeton Athletes

PRINCETON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Major athletic insignia for varsity football, soccer and cross-country were awarded yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton University. The awards included:

Varsity Football—Leslie R. Kaufman '36, West Haven, Conn.; Paul H. Fauk '36, Branford, Conn.; Alfred F. Ritter '37, New Britain, Conn.; David S. Hemingway '36, Auburn, N. Y.; John P. Chubet 3d, '37, Norwood, Mass.

Varsity Cross-Country—Charles A. Owen Jr. '36, Greenwich, Conn.; Charles W. Lloyd '36, Rochester, N. Y.

Varsity Soccer—Roderick H. Davison '37, Edward R. Oelsner '37, Bayville, N. Y.

Harvard Elects Dorman

John Dorman '36 of Beirut, Syria, has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity soccer team for the 1935 season. He is a halfback and is 21 years of age and weighs 160 pounds. He prepared for Harvard at Andover. He also is a member of the Harvard varsity track squad. The new varsity soccer manager is Whitney G. Case 2d '36 of Buffalo, N. Y.

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Bennett Relies on Prosperity Or New Laws to Swing Canada Behind Conservatives in Vote

Faced With Revived Liberal Opposition, Prime Minister Broadens Policy—May Ask Parliament for Power to Impose Trade Codes

After nearly five years of Conservative rule, Canada shows signs of swinging back to Liberal or even radical opinion. The situation is analyzed in three articles, of which the following is the second.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—As the Bennett Government refuses to be bullied or cajoled into going to the country before the end of the five-year term provided by the Constitution, it obviously expects either that business conditions will greatly improve in the immediate future or that new legislation, passed and to come, will bring about a last-hour change of heart among the electorate.

When Mr. Bennett assumed office in 1930 the world was dark, but his hopes were bright. Circumstances, largely beyond any one man's control, weighted the wheel against him. W. L. Mackenzie King, the night of his defeat, said he was quite ready to leave the field to his political opponent during the "lean" years, confidant that the Conservative would reap the blame.

That was what happened in 1921 when the Liberals took over following the postwar depression, and history may repeat itself. The signs denote as much. Six of the nine provinces have swung into the Liberal ranks and only one remains Conservative, namely New Brunswick, whereas when Mr. Bennett became Prime Minister there were only two Liberal and five Conservative provinces.

Liberal Subsidies

If gratitude ruled in politics, one would expect a different story. While Mr. Bennett has not "played Santa Claus" among the rank and file as President Roosevelt has in the United States, yet he has come to the rescue of desperately embarrassed provincial treasuries with lavish hand and with little likelihood of ever getting the money back.

The provinces assume the stand, however, that he had no choice if he would save his own federal face, and even accuse him of being largely responsible for their continued impecuniosity. They declare that his high tariffs have smothered trade and commerce, that his resistance to inflation has tied up credit, that his "direct relief" has demoralized the worker and increased taxation, and that he has no understanding of or sympathy for the underdog.

Such charges should be weighed against his actual legislation, especially that of the past year, before deciding on their fairness. While apparently abhorring Socialism in all its forms, he has gone further toward curtailing "individual rights" by state control than the Liberal party has ever dreamed of, as the succeeding article will show.

Provinces Guard Rights

The provinces, under the British North American Act, have important individual rights which they have always zealously guarded—except when these rights interfere with their own temporary advantage. Those rights include exclusive jurisdiction over all social matters, including supervision over industry and business, labor laws, education, highways, public health, public welfare and direct taxation.

The imposition of the federal income tax, adopted as an emergency measure during the World War and still in operation, was of course an infringement of these rights and the provinces are now demanding that it be dropped. At the same time they are complaining over the Prime Minister's recent decision to withhold any more unemployment relief payments, except under exceptional circumstances. (The total disbursements and loans to the provinces under relief legislation, since the fall of 1930, come to the huge sum of $216,179,000.)

The Federal Government also uncertook to pay 75 per cent of old-age pensions, after the provinces had passed enabling legislation, and is now doing it in all provinces but Quebec and New Brunswick. Moreover, the latter is reported ready to accept.

The rather hidebound Constitution has so interfered of late with federal assistance in these and similar cases as to induce Mr. Bennett to propose a dominion-provincial conference for the purpose of amending it. Terms to be considered were:

Proposed Amendments

1. Allocation of sources of revenue so as to eliminate duplication of taxation.
2. Surrender of certain provincial jurisdiction to enable the Federal Government to enact social and industrial legislation, particularly unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws and unemployment regulations.
3. Elimination of overlapping jurisdiction in matters of health and agriculture.

But several of the provinces, notably Ontario, Saskatchewan and Quebec—not only cautious about losing some of their "rights" but, presumably, jealous of a Conservative Government's reaping the credit of constitutional reforms, showed such indifference to the conference that Mr. Bennett has called it off.

The British North America Act, however, gives the Dominion entire jurisdiction over trade and commerce. Mr. Bennett may well take the matter into his own hands at the forthcoming session of Parliament and pass legislation that will enable his Government to impose strict codes on employers and employees for the purpose iof eliminating the unfair business practices being revealed by the royal commission investigating price spreads and mass buying throughout Canada.

It is generally recognized that Mr. Bennett has the courage to do this if, his supporters say, he thinks it is in the best interests of the people.

How China Looks at Manchukuo

"Don't Forget Manchuria," Students Shout, While Nanking Pursues Policy of Watchful Waiting

(Continued from Page 1)

futile attempt at the recovery of Manchuria more futile, and the palpable, pervading influence of the Japanese throughout North China, including Peiping, is giving Nanking all it is in a position to handle.

One experienced journalist informed me that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is not so much concerned with any action which such military leaders as Han Fu-chu and Yen Hsi-shan may take against the Central Government as he is with how they may dispose of their authority to Japan.

While official Nanking thus bides its time, seeks to consolidate its strength, increase its aerial forces and in daily dealings with Japan makes the best of an unaccepted condition, unofficial China—Chinese students, intellectuals and in some instances business men—are giving continuing reply to the appeal on the banner which flew that day on the ceremonial opening of the Tientsin stadium. Dr. Hu Shih, China's most distinguished philosopher, with whom I had the opportunity to talk in Peiping, expresses his view in these words:

A Philosopher's View

"We have repeatedly said that the Japan of today can never be our friend. The creation of Manchukuo has rendered irremediable the hostility of the one for the other. It is a question of the sentiments of the ordinary man. We must insist upon bringing the Manchurian question to the fore. We should go up onto the housetops and cry for a settlement of the question at the top of our voice. We cannot forget our 30,000,000 brethren living in the temporarily lost land because the Japanese want us to forget them."

Chinese university students are not today going to the housetops, but they are going to the people. They go to the cities; they go to the rural communities; they talk to shopkeepers; they talk to peasants. They put up posters; they distribute popular literature.

Those who know China intimately report that thousands of story tellers are today introducing modern versions of classical ballads and that while these songs once chronicled the tales of ancient military heroes, they are now rewritten to arouse popular enthusiasm for the exploits of the modern Chinese generals who sought to hold up the advance of the Japanese beyond the Great Wall.

Such songs are not infrequently sold in the streets by bands of school children, and while the Nanking Government has attempted to halt these activities, they continue to deepen the division between these two great and naturally complementary nations of the East.

All Domination Opposed

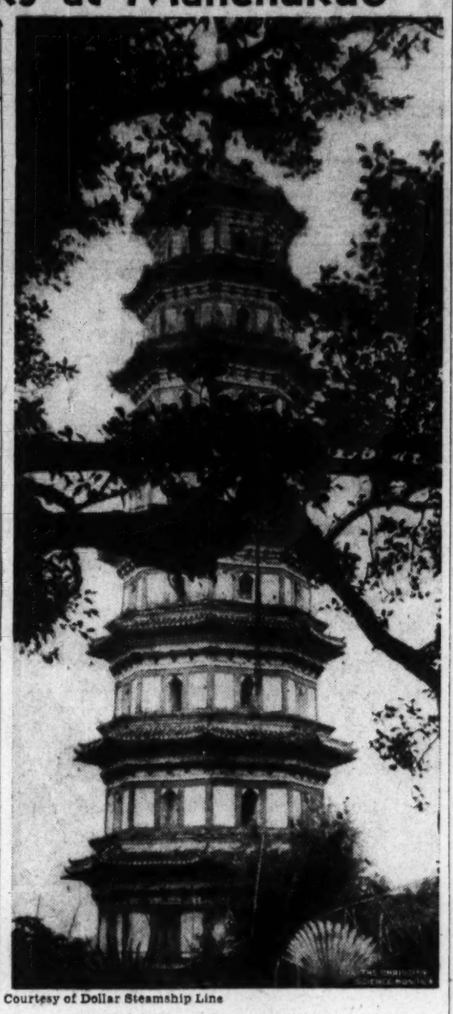
Opposition to the Kuomintang Government is suppressed by force; it is split by conviction many ways on many things. It is united in its unceasing efforts to bring the Chinese masses to a position where they will and can throw off all domination—Japanese first because it looms as the greatest, but ultimately all domination by all foreign powers.

This opposition, because it has widespread popular support for its outspoken views on foreign control within China, makes itself extremely embarrassing to Nanking and makes temporizing measures by Nanking extremely difficult. It is apparent that the Government's waiting policy is fundamentally unpopular, however practical.

And if the Chinese in China are not forgetting Manchuria, what of the Chinese in Manchukuo? Are they likely to become Manchukuan, with a distinctive nationality which will be neither Chinese nof Japanese? Or, will they cling to Chinese customs and culture?

The answer which a long and discerning student of Chinese character gave to me was that the continuance within Manchukuo of the indigenous Chinese ways of thinking and living was a virtual certainty, and that Manchukuo, in both culture and loyalty, could hardly fail to become a Far Eastern Alsace Lorraine.

"If the Manchurian provinces," he explained, "were in the southwest, for instance Yunnan and Kweichow, there might be a possibility of developing a new nationality. But it does not seem to me a possibility under the ethnological forces which constitute Manchukuo, since the Chinese population of Manchukuo is closely connected with Shantung and Hopei.



Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Line

Pagoda at Pukuo, China

Chinese in Manchukuo

"Many Chinese have homes in both places. And among the Chinese population of Manchukuo are large groups of intellectual people who, though at present lying low, will most certainly not knuckle under Japanese domination nor lose their identity. There are enough of these to keep alive a strong Chinese national sentiment."

In fairness, I must report that while I was in Manchukuo I did not encounter any open opposition to the new régime on the part of the Chinese population. Admittedly, the opportunities for such observation were not thrust in my way, and on the Japanese-patrolled railways as well as off the beaten track there remains continual "bandit" trouble; and it is not far-fetched to associate much of this banditry with a patriotism driven under cover.

There are within China intellectuals who believe—hope would not be an inaccurate description—that Japan will break under the financial strain and the international pressure which continue to mark its Manchurian adventure. They point to the mounting military and naval expenditures, to an increasingly unbalanced budget, and to the exorbitant bond issues to maintain current operating expenses of the Government.

They ponder the possibility of a Russo-Japanese war, preferably delayed sufficiently so that China would be strong enough to take advantage of it in an attempt to regain its possessions.

In Nanking and in Shanghai the Government officials with whom I talked recognized for the most part the feebleness, the futility, the short-sightedness of such views. Whatever the validity of these dire anticipations, they realize that a strong China is not to be built upon a weakened Japan, that the regaining of what China believes to be its own will not be achieved by vaguely hoping for weakness from without but by cultivating strength from within.

I could not myself escape the conclusion that if China is ever to recover Manchuria, it must first recover itself.

Days of Russian Rule in America Traced in Find of Lost Records

Personal Archives of Official Company's Head Disclose Abuse of Indians by Private Traders and Firms Before State Acted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A number of gaps in the history of Russia's activities in North America have been filled by the recovery of the personal archives of the founder of the Russian-America Company, a corporation established by the Imperial Russian Government in 1799 to regulate the trade and government of its American possessions, which then included Alaska and parts of what is now Canada.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences has now examined several thousand of the documents, found in a market-gardener's barn at Vologda.

The Russian-America Company was formed after Russian private traders and private companies had so abused the American Indians that many serious revolts had resulted in worldwide protests. The company was granted a charter for 20 years, which was twice renewed, and expired in 1861, when a Russian civil governor was appointed. Six years later Russia sold Alaska to the United States.

The company's official archives have been lost. In 1870 the directors offered to turn them over to the Imperial Government, but there was a dispute concerning expenses of 100 rubles, and eventually the company's archives were distributed among the families of various directors. Recent research indicates that the official archives from 1799 to 1825 had been destroyed in the revolution of 1825.

The documents now recovered are the personal archives of G. L. Shelekoff, organizer of the Russian-America Company, and of M. M. Buldakoff, one of the original directors. They cover the period from 1799 to 1828, and include copies of treaties made by the company with China and other countries, correspondence among the directors, and a fairly complete copy of the company's books. The documents apparently are sufficiently complete to enable historians to reconstruct the early history of the company's existence.

Altogether about 5000 documents have been recovered, and a historical research worker sent to Vologda last June has selected about 100 of these as of exceptional historical interest. The latter have been taken to Leningrad, and will be thoroughly edited and published. The remaining documents are being preserved in the Soviet Academy's archives at Leningrad and at Vologda.

South Carolina Cotton Asso.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 20—Organization of the South Carolina division of the Southwide Cotton Industries Association with a program designed to aid recovery in the raw cotton trade and allied industries was effected at a meeting here.

Radio Police Get Montreal Bandits

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—In the cells at Montreal Detective Headquarters last night were five men arrested by a squad of radio car patolmen barely half an hour after a holdup from an East End branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale which netted the bandits in the neighborhood of $2000.

The men who were caught after a sensational chase face charges of armed robbery, and with their arrest police expressed confidence they had the answer to numerous other thefts and holdups in the city recently.

Mederic Lamarra, bank manager, phoned police after three unmasked gunmen entered the bank, terrorized the employees, and made off with all the cash in the till. Shortly after finding their car abandoned on a North End street, the patrolmen were notified of the theft of a milk truck. They soon spotted the truck with five men in it. The first police car to approach it was bombarded with empty milk cans. Patrol cars in front and patrol cars in the rear, the bandits finally surrendered.

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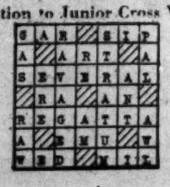


The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Vanishing Christmas Trees

By Mabel S. Merrill

Part Two

NOBODY could explain the writing which had appeared so mysteriously on that big snowdrift at the back door. Behind it the thick hemlock woods began, stretching away for miles into the wilderness. The Adams children had explored them a bit when they first came to visit their grandmother, but had decided it was hardly worth while to go far in such a jungle.

"You say nobody lives in these woods, but this writing shows that there must be somebody around here besides ourselves," argued Stan.

"Maybe it's somebody that lives in a tree," suggested Rob. "I thought I saw a pair of boots fly up over the top of the drifts into the hemlocks when I opened the door just now, but it was too dark to be sure about anything."

Gran put an end to the argument by saying it was time they were in bed—morning would be soon enough to find an answer to the puzzle.

So to bed they went, but next morning they forgot the mysterious writing, for the whole outdoor world was a wonderful sight.

The sun was shining and all that great slope below the house was a sheet of dazzling gold. The feathers of smoke rising from the sawmill camp were colored like flowers—rose and blue and violet in the light of a winter sunrise.

"It froze all night and the slope is solid ice," Kink announced. "No snowshoes could get us down there, to say nothing of barrel staves. If we got going out on that hill we couldn't stop ourselves any more than we could stop a runaway horse."

"Oh, but we simply must get those lovely presents we've made down to those little lonesome hungry children," cried Hazel. "Couldn't we take some of them on a sled?"

"No," said Stan. "Because, as it happens, there isn't a sled around the place. Philo says he never wants a sled. We've made something better. We'll show you."

The girls hardly knew what to think of the queer things the boys began bringing down from the shed chamber. Kink called them big wooden tatting-shuttles. They were made of barrel staves put together so that both sides curved outward.

"Whatever are they for?" asked Kink scornfully.

"Show her, Philo," laughed Stan.

Philo's "Scrubbers"

Philo laughed, too, as he took one of the queer things to the top of a big drift and put it down flat on the snow. Throwing himself on the "tatting-shuttle," he came whizzing down so fast that he had hard work to stop.

"A little more and I'd have gone clear to the sawmill," he said. "This tatting-shuttle, as you call it, is what I call a scrubber. Now bring on the things you want carried. They'll have to be packed into gunny-sacks and tied on, one to each scrubber."

Hazel gave a little squeal of delight.

"Oh, and let's cut some little Christmas trees and put one on every tatting-shuttle."

They agreed to this, and the boys went into the woods to cut the trees while the girls packed the gunny-sacks. Stout pieces of rope and some clever work with hammer and nails did the business.

Then they looked with shining eyes at the scrubbers, moored with ropes, and each carrying a little tree decorated with popcorn strings and colored paper. They had meant to use the decorations on a tree which Stan had set up for themselves, to give the house an air of Christmas. But there were no presents to put on it, and they had decided that they would rather send them to the camp.

The boys put on their spike-soled shoes to enable them to stand up on that slope of glare ice. They guided the loaded scrubbers by gathering the ropes in their hands and letting them glide on ahead down the hill.

"Course they'd go without being guided," Philo remarked, "but they would probably tip over and spoil the pretty little trees."

When they had landed the sacks at the sawmill camp, leaving the crowd of shouting happy children to unpack their presents, they started back up the hill, pulling the scrubbers behind them.

To their astonishment, when they were halfway up, they saw a large dark object bearing down upon them. It looked like a sledge loaded with something bulky and it was coming so fast that they had to jump to get out of its way. Nobody was on board to guide it and it was slipping and slewing wildly. It passed them and turned over against a hummock of ice.

"Where under the sun did the thing come from?" demanded Stan. "Anyhow, we'd better right it up and get it going again, I suppose."

Philo was doing that already. The sledge was loaded with packages of supplies and a generous side of beef. On the topmost package was pinned a placard with "Merry Christmas" in large round writing.

"Somebody's sending food to the hungry ones at the sawmill," guessed Stan. "Well, 'somebody' is a good fellow, but where he keeps himself, unless he lives in the clouds, I don't know."

They escorted the sledge safely down the slope and left it in care of the womenfolk, before mounting the slope once more.

But now, when the excitement had subsided things seemed suddenly rather flat.

A Discouraging Moment

"We haven't a speck of Christmas for ourselves," muttered Kink. "We made eight Christmas trees, but they all vanished. What are we going to do the rest of the day?"

"There isn't much of the day left," said Gran, pointing to the clock. "We'll have supper and do the chores, and then it will be about bedtime."

Supper was a scanty meal, for they had all been too busy to think much about food. The early dark had closed in by the time they had eaten and finished their work.

"Look here!" exclaimed Stan as they gathered about the fire after supper, "I'm still puzzling over where that sledge came from. Now I think of it, the writing on the Merry Christmas placard was just like that we found on the snowdrift. Has anybody looked to see if the message on the snow is still there?"

Nobody had, and everybody, including Gran, rushed to the back door. There was the big drift with the two lines of writing still plain—a "Merry Christmas" and an invitation to call.

"If they'd only tell us where to call I'd go like a shot," cried Kink boldly. "See, what's that light over there above the trees?"

Gran looked and nodded her head vigorously. "That's over at Lost Man's Ledge. Come now, all hands; get your big boots and follow me. It's time we found out about these mysterious doings."

They were ready in two minutes and floundering through the snowy woods behind the house. Ten yards from their own back door they stumbled into a rough trail that led toward the glare of light Kink had discovered. The light grew brighter as they went; it was streaming above the black tops of the hemlocks.

Presently they paused in amazement.

Lost Man's Ledge, a great wall of rock, had loomed upon them out of the darkness. In front of it were campfires and one snug log house, evidently newly built. In a clearing near by was a glittering "palace" built of ice blocks and shining with colored lights. Those lights were only candles burning inside bottles of red and green glass, but they made a brave show.

The Mystery Solved

Over the "palace" doorway was the inscription "Northern Light Snowshoe Club."

"N. L. S. C." whispered King "Those are the letters that were signed to the message on the drift."

From a crowd of young men at the entrance, one big fellow came forward to greet the visitors.

"Why didn't you come before?" he asked. "We've been here a week, building our camp and getting ready for a Christmas in the big woods. We discovered you folks when we first came and thought we'd sort of play hide and seek with you."

By this time the other members of the club were crowding around.

"Say," said another big fellow, "you boys did a good job getting our sledge down to the sawmill folks. We were watching you from the edge of the woods. We hadn't realized that it might turn turtle. Come on now. Supper's ready."

The club had brought along a famous guide and his wife to cook for them. However, supper, served in the log house, was by no means a grand meal, for the boys had halved their provisions with the sawmill folk when they had discovered their need. But the guests did not go hungry, and they voted the evening that followed the jolliest one they had ever spent.

When it was over the whole club escorted Gran and her young people to the top of the hill and stood there a moment, gazing down the moonlit slope.

"Guess the little folks down there are all in bed," remarked the club leader, looking toward the camp where dim lights burned. "Let's sing them a carol, fellows, by way of goodnight."

They sang, standing there together under the stars. Then, as if something in the quiet scene brought the thought of that first Christmas night so long ago, they glided softly into

"O, little town of Bethlehem."

As they finished the last verse there rose from the valley the sound of children's voices singing an old carol. The sawmill settlement had heard and was answering the singers on the hilltop.

"Oh," breathed Kink, "isn't that the very loveliest thing!—and I said—I said I wouldn't be seen spending Christmas away up here in a snowdrift!"

[The End]

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

They Saw a Large Dark Object Bearing Down on Them.

Dickens Pageant in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS over 500 years ago since the people of London cheered Dick Whittington as he drove through the city in the robes of Lord Mayor, and recently another Dick Whittington passed along the street in the wonderful old gilded coach that is used for the occasion, for Sir Stephen Killik, the new Lord Mayor, was once a poor boy, working as a clerk in an office at a salary of five shillings a week.

Perhaps it was in those early days of his career, toiling at a desk, that Sir Stephen first began to love Charles Dickens and his books, for Dickens started his apprenticeship in a far more humble way, a poor little half-starved boy, gumming lables onto bottles in a dark, rat-ridden room.

When Sir Stephen grew up he became a member of the Dickens' Fellowship, and when he was elected Lord Mayor this year he arranged for five cars, illustrating scenes from Dickens' books, to form a pageant in the procession.

You, who have read "Pickwick Papers" will remember how Mr. Pickwick, with his bald head and circular spectacles, his tights and gaiters, and carrying a small telescope the better to view the surrounding country, and a book in which to make notes of incidents by the way, started off with his friends on the first of his pilgrimages, in the London to Rochester coach, the "Commodore."

That was nearly 100 years ago, yet the identical coach, pulled by four splendid horses, and heralded by long blasts of the horn, drew up on the morning of the Lord Mayor's Show outside the house in Doughty Street, where Dickens' wrote "Pickwick Papers," to take the famous members of the Pickwick Club to the Guildhall to join in the procession.

And there on the box, as the pageant passed, sat Mr. Pickwick next to the driver, beaming upon the crowds that lined the pavement; and there behind him sat Tracy Tupman, in his black silk waistcoat and white cravat; and poetic Snodgrass in his mysterious blue coat and high hat; and the sporting Winkle in his new green shooting coat and plaid neckerchief; and Alfred Jingle, the strolling player and adventurer, in his clothes that were much too short for him, his patched and mended shoes, and his old black hat.

In the book Jingle carried a brown paper parcel that seemed to contain one shirt and one handkerchief, and in the pageant it was there, sure enough, being waved high in the air in acknowledgment of the cheers that greeted him.

Behind the "Commodore" came a car showing scenes from the Bardell v Pickwick trial, Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, Little Nell and her Grandfather arriving at the schoolmaster's house, and Oliver Twist and the other poor little inmates "asking for more," this scene being played by pupils of the Charles Dickens School in the borough.

Before the procession arrived the waiting crowds were surprised to see five very small boys, hatless and in tattered garments, marching in line down the center of Fleet Street, and bowing solemnly to right and left. The laughter turned to shouts of merriment when a mounted policeman who was guarding the route set off in pursuit of the urchins, and sent them scattering in wild confusion up the Strand.

Perhaps one of those very small boys will some day ride in the Lord Mayor's coach. Who knows? D. A. L.

What Can You Do?

Frances Willard once said, "Cultivate your specialty!" She made this valuable suggestion years before specialties were as common as summer flowers. This was her advice at the time the farmer was not only farmer, but blacksmith, meat-packer, soap-maker, carpenter, community-planner, financier, and essentially his own boss; and when his wife and daughters were housekeepers, dressmakers, schoolteachers, religious workers, society leaders and contentment makers.

Frances Willard preached cultivating your specialty. In this day of swift changes, new conditions and bewildering problems, youth will find it more than ever necessary to follow Miss Willard's advice.

There is generally something each one can do superlatively well. It is necessary for that thing to be found, nurtured, developed, cherished, until it becomes the specialty which will help its owner to forge ahead, and serve his generation.

To study and to ponder, to wait with patience for the maturing and perfecting of your specialty, to believe in it and in yourself, and to help others along the path as you yourself ascend, these are some of the essentials in securing success.

No one has a right to be worthless or idle or apathetic. Napoleon boasted that he "made circumstance." You may consider yourselves the victims of greed or war. But refuse to be the victim of circumstances, overcome them.

Dickens said, "There is no substitute for earnestness," and this thought may well be remembered, as you choose your specialty and develop it to its finest and most useful perfection.

National Poster Stamp Society Formed

The National Poster Stamp Society, in Chicago, is a non-profit organization to assist in the collection and exchange of poster stamps. Membership is on an open basis. Headquarters of the society are at 64 East Lake Street, in Chicago.

To poster stamp collectors the society offers a means of distributing information regarding the securing of poster stamps — sources, methods and ways of building up poster stamp collections. The society acts also as a clearing house for the exchange of poster stamps between members, for which there is no charge.

Poster stamps, which many have called "miniature billboards," were very popular in this country before the World War, and are rapidly coming back to prominence.

4-H Clubs and Conservation

Farm Boys and Girls Become Guardians of Wild Life

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

FARM boys and girls have a new responsibility. They are becoming guardians of the wild birds, animals, and fish which they find out in the fields and woods about their homes. This conservation of the wild life in rural districts is a fresh type of interest being brought into the 4-H club activities of thousands of young Americans living on the farm.

New Fields of Enjoyment

Learning to appreciate the habits and usefulness of quails and bobolinks, perch and bass, beaver and chipmunk brings a real thrill to many a boy who formerly looked upon farm activity as a routine round of planting corn, feeding cattle and cutting grain. And to teach enjoyment of country life at its best, in spite of some of the drudgery connected with farm work, is one of the underlying aims of the conservation program growing among rural youth, according to some of the state leaders in 4-H club work who met here recently. They believe that the nation's conservation problem will be hastened toward solution by enlisting the aid of farm youth—those boys and girls already out in the fields and woods.

Conservation leads into a multitude of topics, the leaders find, such as obedience to game laws, developing shrubs and trees for bird feeding, rearing game birds, preventing fires, protecting field birds, and building animal refuges.

Up in Minnesota where the most intensive conservation work is being done by 4-H clubs, there are about 25,000 boys and girls interested in some phase of conserving wild life, according to T. A. Erickson, state club leader. Hundreds of letters coming into the leader's office from the young farm folks indicate what they are doing to take care of birds, animals and fish.

Reverence for law is one of the first things taught the boys and girls. Game laws are studied and observed, Mr. Erickson said. In one club the members answer the roll call by repeating a game law. They also study reasons for game laws.

One Minnesota boy reported that he had saved 30 pheasant nests in his father's alfalfa fields by putting up stakes, a warning to the harvester to leave a clump of grain around each stake to protect the nest hidden at its base.

Another boy had counted 250 birds representing 28 different species on his farm. He had built bird houses and bird baths in the grove near their house which coaxed bobolinks and others out of the fields. Some youngsters have dammed streams of water to bring back wood ducks which disappeared during the drought. They have gathered seeds of the mountain ash and kept them in cool places to be planted next spring.

Studying Animals and Flowers

A girl reported that she is raising sun flowers to have the seeds for winter bird feeding. One boy unloaded a wagon of oats in the woods for the birds. Others are studying plants and shrubs and wild flowers. They transplant these to their farm homes to beautify the surroundings.

Last summer 75 counties in Minnesota sent representatives for a five-day stay in Itasca State Park where the University of Minnesota has a forestry school. The boys and girls spent most of their time hiking and studying birds and animals, trees and flowers.

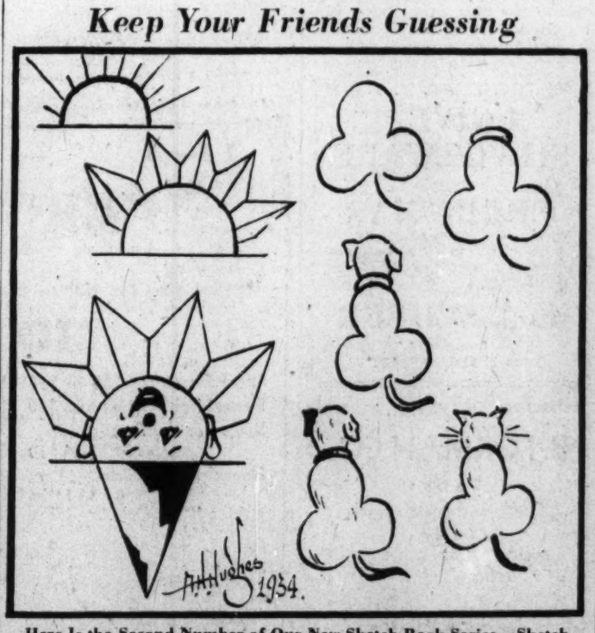
The Izaac Walton League and game protective associations in Minnesota are now co-operating with the 4-H club members, Mr. Erickson said. A business man provided a fund of $1000 to be used for educational trips in connection with the conservation program.

In Iowa, this year, farm boys and girls have bob-white quail clubs. They are learning the habits of the birds and how to make corn fodder tepees to help them through the hard winters. This is an outgrowth of pheasant clubs of a few years ago when boys and girls were furnished eggs if they would raise the birds until old enough to be released. Pheasant clubs have also been introduced in New York State. In Wisconsin tree projects are being developed which include the feeding of animal life.

"Enlistment of farm boys and girls in conserving feathered friends, fish, and game animals brings a hopeful outlook to the whole conservation problem in this country," said Mr. E. N. Hopkins, member of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, and honorary member of the 4-H Club organization. "It brightens and diversifies the activities of farm youth and brings them into contact with the great out-of-doors in a supervised way."

M. R. Z.

Keep Your Friends Guessing



Here Is the Second Number of Our New Sketch Book Series—Sketch Book Step-Drawings. Practice the Sketches Yourself First, and Then Try Them on Your Friends, Keeping Them Guessing as You Add Line to Line.

The Mail Bag

Brisbane, Australia

Dear Editor:

Many thanks for forwarding those letters to me. I feel quite sure that my pen pals and I are going to become real good friends.

It is going to be so interesting hearing about America. One of my correspondents lives in New York, and it will be specially nice to be able to get first-hand information about that wonderful city of skyscrapers.

Now Editor, all my replies were from America, and I would like some correspondents in other countries as well, so would you think me so very greedy if I asked you to insert another request for pen pals in Japan, China, Holland, and the various countries of Europe.

Corresponding is my main "hobby." I started it years ago when I was a lonely little bush girl, and it proved so interesting that, although I am now a city girl with many friends, I am still very keen indeed on hearing from folk in other lands.

This letter will reach you round about the festive season so I will bring this letter to a close, wishing you the compliments of the season.

Jean F.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

The thing that interests me most in the Monitor is the Mail Bag which appears in the Young Folks' Page every Thursday.

Rochester is quite a large city containing many interesting buildings, such as the Memorial Art Gallery, the Eastman Kodak Building, and the Dental Dispensary which was given to the children of Rochester by George Eastman.

I am 14 years old and have no brothers or sisters. I am interested in all kinds of sports—sewing, and especially music—because I play both violin and piano.

I would like to correspond with anyone in the world, especially with some girl in Italy, India, or Japan. I am anxious to learn how other people live because I have never traveled very much and have never been abroad. I assure you that all letters will be answered.

Here may I express my appreciation for the Mail Bag because, if there were no Mail Bag, one wouldn't have the opportunity to correspond with people from other countries.

Lorraine W.

Robbinsville, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, my first having been written when I was 10 years old. During those intervening years I have greatly enjoyed writing to a Mail Bagger, and I want to thank the editor for making the correspondence possible.

I am now 16 years of age and attend Hamilton High School, where I am a junior. At Hamilton we have a great soccer team which has so far been undefeated except by our rival, Trenton High, whom we have never been able to defeat. We have just had one of the most thrilling of games. But to our disappointment, it ended with the score Trenton 1, Hamilton 0.

I would like to hear from other girls anywhere in the United States or foreign countries. Won't some girl from another country please write to me?

Louise D.

Blackpool, England

Dear Editor:

The purpose of this letter is to thank you for all the pen friends I have made through the Mail Bag; also to say thank you for the many interesting stories. I have enjoyed reading "Goalkeeper for Knollsea" and "Mystery Lighthouse." I am nine years of age, and interested in stamp collecting, cycling, and model yachts. I am also interested in boys of other countries, and would specially like to hear from boys in Egypt and China, who can write in English. Would a little Negro boy like to write to me? I promise to answer all letters promptly. Best wishes to the Mail Bag.

Geoffrey T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Yokanna Y. (14), Corning, New York. Particularly from Switzerland, Germany, and from travelers. Can correspond in English and German.

Mary Lee K. (15), Reading, Massachusetts. Particularly from England, Burma, Japan, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. Interested in world peace, literature and writing, and collecting stamps.

Evelyn K. (17-19), Indianapolis, Indiana. Interested in art, sketching, painting, and all sports.

Mary R. P., North Topeka, Kansas. Interested in sports and scrapbooks.

Beatrice L. (16), Winslow, Washington. Going to Orient next year and would like to correspond with girl in Russia, Japan, China, or India.

Winifred W. (17), Seattle, Washington. From girls in Seattle or from a German girl.

From Boys

Robert B. L. (12), Pasadena, California. From Switzerland. Interested in music, stamp collecting, and in making things out of wood.

Arthur H. (14), Homelake, Colorado. Especially from eastern states, England, and France.

Harold A. and John N. (19), Leeds, England. Would like to tell of interesting things about the city of Leeds.

Over 20

Evelyn S., Whitefish, Montana. Interested in music, customs and costumes of foreign countries, education, and sports.

Virginia S., Bryant, Indiana. Particularly from foreign correspondents over 20 years of age.

Robert N., Seattle, Washington. Particularly from Switzerland. Collects stamps.

Betty H., Wayne, New Jersey.

Molly B., Boston, Massachusetts. Is an art student. Interested in sailing, mountain climbing, modern painting. From everywhere, particularly France.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Christmas Customs in Many Lands

AMONG the ways of accounting for the use of trees at Christmas, there is a legend of Martin Luther which gives a more fitting and beautiful background to our Christmas custom than the tradition that it is wholly derived from our ancient sun-worshipping ancestors of heathendom.

Martin Luther upheaved the world by his firm opinions on religion, but in spite of his many religious controversies he led a very happy home life.

One Christmas Eve he was walking home in the winter midnight, his heart full of happiness, for his journey was near its end and the warmth and comfort of home was at hand. There was no moon, and the night was dark in the pine forest, but as he looked up at the stars blazing above the treetops, his thought was the same as that of the Psalmist many years before, that the heavens were telling the glory of God. He longed to show the wonder and beauty of it all to his children, and led by this wish, he had one of the pines dug up and carried it home with him. Lighted by many starry candles, Luther showed it to them on Christmas Eve and told of his homeward walk and his wish to make them see the starry glory shining through the pines.

Thus began, so runs the German legend, the custom of the lighted Christmas tree at every German fireside.

Every land has customs which seem odd enough to us. In Spain, where there is no frost in December, the children hide their shoes in the bushes on Christmas Eve, and they hurry out of doors on the morning of the great day to see what goodies have been left in them.

In Sweden and Norway, the fireside shows a row of neat shoes awaiting the visit of Santa Claus, and in Belgium the children leave their shoes full of beans and carrots to feed the reindeer of Santa Claus and he, in turn, is supposed to leave presents to reward the little people.

Holland adds another quaint and impressive custom to the many which might be mentioned. At midnight on Christmas Eve the men of the town meet in the public square, all curiously dressed, and sing or chant the "Gloria in Excelsis," that time-honored message of love and peace. A large star is borne in their midst by one whom the others choose for this honor and, made of lighted candles held aloft on a tall pole, it lights the dark and narrow streets with a solemn brightness made more striking by the stately music.

English caroling, once general but rare today, is a famous old custom. One memorable snowy Christmas Eve we tried caroling on a populous Chicago street and were delighted at the response. Lights appeared, windows opened, faces looked out, voices chimed in, and for one half hour at least that entire city block was joyous!

The lighting of a Yuletide log for a symbol of the welcome return of the sun to the Northland was a ceremony in use by pagan peoples which has remained with us. Indeed the mingling of tradition and fancy in our Christmas customs is strange enough.

Mince pies, for instance, without which no Christmas dinner is quite what it ought to be, were first used because, in olden times, their spices were thought to be like the gifts of the Wise Men of the Orient. Tradition says they were made in the shape of a manger and the upper crust was supposed to represent a counterpane folding a child in its bed.

E. G.

Courtesy R. H. White Co., Boston

"Come and See Us"

"We are in Toyland and we are always glad to have boys and girls visit us. There are lots of other interesting folk in Toyland, too. We have with us trains, autos, games and everything you can imagine.

"You'll find our address in the advertisements of stores in The Christian Science Monitor. Just now it seems that almost every store has a Toyland."

The "Iliad of the East"

IN HIS Reminiscences, Rabindranath Tagore tells us of a certain dear companion of his childhood, in the picturesque, rambling mansion in Calcutta which was the family home. This was a book—dog-eared, paper-covered, the property of a great-aunt. Its title was *Ramayana*, and in its pages the boy Rabindranath found adventure so absorbing that the world about him was forgotten. What manner of book is this? May you and I—of the more prosaic Western world—find entertainment in this "Iliad of the East" that so enthralled the young Tagore?

In these hurrying times, few, probably, will read the long poem in its entirety; but, if you have a zest for book experiences that are "different" and that carry you to lands of strange, exotic charm, where mango trees wave their shining leaves, rose-red flamingos stalk, and peacocks spread their jeweled trains, an adventure in *Ramayana* will yield much delight. It is heart-warming, too, and it always brings a sense of world-brotherhood, to discover that the characters in a literary work of an alien land and a remote time are marked by much the same traits and manifest generally the same emotions as the people we know.

LONG YEARS AGO, there lived on the banks of the mighty Ganges a hermit, named Valmiki. One day—so the legends run— as he was watching a pair of beautiful white herons, one of them fell, struck by a flying arrow, and Valmiki, moved with a deep pity, lamented the occurrence in verses of so haunting and exquisite a rhythm that he was straightway chosen to sing the adventures of Rama, favorite hero of India. To him, at least, the greater part of the epic is attributed, and no less a critic than Sainte-Beuve has paid homage to him as one of the three "Homers of the East."

Wildly fantastic as are many of the episodes of the *Ramayana*, characteristic of the exuberant imagination of the Orient, they are bound together by a thread of pure gold; for Rama—Friend of All Living Things, as he was called—is a type of high idealism. As we learn to know him through the poet's portrayal, we find in this hero of the antipodes the fiber that makes the hero in every age and every land.

"For he was gallant, beautiful, and strong,
Void of all envy and the thought of wrong.
With gentle grace to man and child he spoke,
Nor would the churl his harsh reply provoke. . . .
Just, pure, and prudent, full of tender ruth,
The foe of falsehood and the friend of truth;
Kind, slow to anger, prompt at misery's call,
He loved the people and was loved by all."

NOW RAMA WAS the son of a king, and he grew to manhood in the royal abode at Ayodha, probably the modern city, Oude. Fair indeed was this great city. Crystal fountains flashed in the sunshine, the creamy blossoms of the magnolia perfumed the air, plantains drooped with golden fruit, and gay porticos overhung gardens aglow with vivid flowers.

At length the king, desiring to lay aside the cares of state, prepared to make Rama his regent; and this wish, made known to the people, was greeted with shouts of approval. But untoward influences prevented the fulfillment of the good king's purpose, and Rama, an exile, was forced to flee to the trackless jungle with only two companions, his lovely young wife, Sita, Rose of Women, and a devoted brother.

The poet charmingly pictures the scenes of their wandering through the forest and their pastoral life within its depths. To guard Sita from harm, the two brothers placed her between them as they walked single file beneath the heavy foliage of overhanging trees, where singing birds of dazzling plumage flitted about, and monkeys perched or hopped from limb to limb. Reaching the green slopes of "the glorious Chitrakuta, whose peaks are in the cloud," they built a bamboo lodge on the banks of a clear stream, and here they dwelt in a state of idyllic happiness. With cheerful gayety, Sita prepared the wild fruit and game that the two brothers brought in. As she moved about in the cool shade, plucking the red lilies or gazing in delight at a rosy-winged flamingo, she was herself, the poet tells us, like a gay butterfly.

BUT RAMA'S HAPPINESS was again interrupted, this time by a summons to embark on an enterprise that engaged all the fortitude, daring, and resource at his command. He must cope with and conquer adversaries who called to their aid baleful and subtle arts. We follow our hero through a series of breath-taking exploits to a victory that was complete and overwhelming, thanks to the assistance of a band of helpers who bring to the tale episodes of rollicking comedy.

These knights-errant were none other than a tribe of monkeys. The wisest and most conspicuous of them, Hanuman by name, was endowed with faculties so marvelous that a magic carpet or a modern aeroplane would have been a superfluity; and, by reason of these and his willingness to use them in a cause so worthy, he saved the day for Rama. He could at need cross the ocean in two jumps; but, in spite of his unusual gifts, this amazing creature, true to his simian proclivities, perpetrated many an absurd prank for the pure mischief of it. Always after such a performance he would hop to some lofty perch, chuckle gleefully to himself, and caress his tail, after the manner of monkeys the world over. He brings hilarious excitement into all the scenes in which he appears.

At long last, Rama, his adversaries vanquished and the period of his exile ended, returned with the faithful Sita, Rose of Women, to the city of his fathers:

"Thence fair Ayodha's town he gained
And o'er his father's kingdom reigned.
Disease nor famine ne'er oppressed
His happy people richly blessed
With all the joys of ample wealth,
Of sweet content, and perfect health."

A. H.

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The Evolution of the Hall

TRACE the development of the English hall from mediæval to modern days and you have history. When man first outgrew caves and huts, his first home of pretensions was a hall and kitchen, a kitchen in which to prepare the food to keep the family alive, a hall for the eating of it. Nor was the hall merely for dining, but a place in which to live and sleep. . . . Considering the number of people who slept, ate and lived in the hall, it may not have been altogether a hardship that windows, being very small for protection, knew no glass. If daylight entered in, so did the fresh winds.

Men's standards of comfort and ability to defend themselves grew apace, and rooms were slowly added to the hall. If a castle, additional rooms were built over the hall; if a manor-house, alongside. By the time any idea of bedrooms developed they were, in a castle, hardly more than closets in the thick walls. . . .

Gradually additions were built onto the kitchen end of the hall of the manor-house. The family rooms at the other end grew in number, size, and comfort, which meant the approach of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and internal peace. Outer windows were small because there was still danger of attack, inner or court windows larger, and the well-to-do could boast horn or even glazing set in lead. Earlier a King, and he was Henry III, could order glass to be substituted in the Queen's chamber in place of wooden shutters only, "so that the chamber might not be so windy." If a Queen's chamber needed royal orders for glass back in the end of the thirteenth century, it was not in the possession of the likes of you and me.

Then came Elizabeth and security, and the day of the great mansion, and a hall to delight our eyes, with window after window, outside and on the court. There were living-quarters and bedrooms aplenty for the fine family, now hung with soft tapestries, and paneled, instead of the thin coat of plaster, whitewashed or painted, as in days gone by. The kitchen end of the house was a series of additional rooms, planned however for the comfort of the family rather than the servants.

Time sees the family living more and more in their end of the house, the servants in theirs, until finally the hall is but a vestibule, a passage way to get from one set of rooms to the other.—From "English Summer," by CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER. (New York: Liveright.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE STADE, FOLKESTONE: *From a Pencil Drawing by Hubert Williams*

THE boat train to Folkestone, gliding through the town, emerges suddenly on the harbor; and at that point it crosses an irregular little street, called "The Stade." In the shadow of the low railing arch I sketched the curious medley of old dwelling houses, fishing tackle, and net-drying sheds, which line the fish market and which constitute the oldest quarter of the town. This, in fact, still represents the ancient and flourishing fishing village; and the close, if incongruous, proximity of the Harbour Station reminds us that it was the coming of the railway that caused this cluster of cottages at the foot of the cliffs to blossom out into a busy port and fashionable holiday resort.

As long ago as 1913, the Old Town was condemned as unfit for human habitation; and now, at last, it seems certain that the threat of demolition will be carried out. People differ considerably, however, in their conception of a slum. It may well be that we who are used to living in clean, modern streets too hastily assume that these networks of narrow lanes between old tar-coated houses—a feature of most English fishing towns—are slums; whereas, in fact, they are a far cry from that depressing type of district in London.

The author of the "Ingoldsby Legends" wrote of old Folkestone that: "Its streets, lanes, and alleys—fanciful distinctions without much real difference—are agreeable enough to persons who don't mind running up and down stairs; and the only inconvenience at all felt . . . is when some heedless urchin tumbles down a chimney, or an impertinent pedestrian peeps in at a garret window." This last, I imagine, refers to the smuggling for which this was a notoriously successful center, the goods being concealed in cellars and secret passages.

Now that the fisherfolk have returned to their rightful trade, there seems nothing to conceal except the true identity of certain kinds of fish which are here displayed and sold in lots. Perhaps no deception is intended; but for the uninitiated to be told that various odd reddish-colored lumps of fish are "Huss," "Bull Huss," "Robin Huss," "Rig," "Fiddler," or "Uncle Owl's Jaw" is not enlightening. How could he guess that in real life they were just—dogfish?

H. W.

Florida Fragment

IT IS mid-afternoon, a sparkling moment. A slight breeze stirs the glistening dark green branches of the live oaks, sets the pendulous gray moss swaying. It flutters the pompons of the long-leaf pine, but fails to move the stiffer palmetto fronds clustered thickly at its base.

In the seclusion of the palmetto thicket, Mother Quail ends her siesta. She measures the progress of the sun, now gleaming above the abandoned weather-gray farmhouse, near to the snowy cloud-castles that mark the western horizon. Yet, it is time to be abroad again. She and Father Quail are agreed as to that. He slips noiselessly through the palmetto scrub to the curving sand road to reconnoiter. She calls together the precious brown babies, already foraging under the tangle of wild smilax, palmetto, pawpaw, persimmon, huckleberry, guava.

"Bob, bobwhite," comes the signal whistle from the roadway.

The brood moves forward silently, keeping a sharp lookout for ripening wild fruits. In the shelter of the thicket they are well hidden till they reach the roadway. By ones and twos they slip across its revealing expanse to the haven of the nearest brush, whence they glide onward like small sepia shadows. Extreme caution is necessary now. Ahead is a tempting vegetable garden, much too near the gray stucco bungalow.

"Quiet, quiet," warns Mother Quail, slipping into the shelter of the hibiscus hedge.

The shrill note of a cicada in the camphor tree echoes her warning. The sepia shadows glide obediently from the hedge to the outer branches of the wild fig tree. They are not seen again until they emerge from the trailing foliage of the Brazilian pepper tree. Boldly crossing the brown needle-carpet, beneath the long-leaf pine, they are in the vegetable garden at last, scurrying happily through tomato vines, okra and collards.

A door slams in the gray bungalow. Instantly the sepia shadows disappear. When seen again, they are scurrying across the lower end of the garden toward the gravel driveway. They hurry past the orange tree to vanish beneath the jasmine vine. By ones and twos they emerge from the bougainvillaea trellis to cross the gravel driveway.

On the porch of the rose bungalow the terrier awakes, yawns, stretches, sniffs suspiciously. Again the sepia shadows vanish. It is as if they had continued their journey by a subterranean route. No, that is only a brown leaf under the mango tree.

However, from the palmetto thicket soon comes a reassuring whistle, "Bob, bobwhite!" The breeze is stronger now, stirring the palm fronds to a faint music. The gleaming disk of the sun is passing behind the snowy cloud-castles that mark the western horizon.

F. H.

A Winter Day

THERE was music in the air today.
Even the bare
Thorn hedges hummed an air
As the wind thridded their desolate springs;
And the trees,
Tall oak and slender poplar-stem alike,
Swayed to a rhythm no man's hand could strike,
So brisk and gay—
There was music in the air today.

FRANK EYRE.

"By little and little"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twenty-third chapter of Exodus we find one of God's assuring promises. Who can fail to be uplifted, strengthened, and comforted by these words: "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." Farther on we read that everything antagonistic to God and to the welfare of His people shall be cast out of that place, and then comes this explanatory finale: "By little and little I will drive them out from before thee, until thou be increased, and inherit the land." What a love-inspiring example of divine care and tenderness when applied symbolically to mankind's gradual victory over evil! It is in this sense that Christian Scientists find profit and encouragement in the foregoing passage. In her book entitled "No and Yes" the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes (p. 32): "Good is great and real. Hence its opposite, named *evil*, must be small and unreal." And she adds, "The domination of good destroys the sense of evil."

It takes understanding and growth, however, to demonstrate these new-old truths. God's spiritual leading may be experienced by every student who grasps the importance of declaring the truth and realizing the unreality of evil. Little by little, with increasing understanding of the significant truth that "good is great and real," the other part of Mrs. Eddy's statement is experienced, namely, that "the domination of good destroys the sense of evil." Thus, as evil diminishes in human consciousness it ceases to appear aggressively in daily experiences, and one may enter that harmonious consciousness which reflects God. Little by little, as the student increases in understanding, evil will recede before the advancing recognition of good as all-powerful, and leave a harmonious habitat, which the prophet Zephaniah visioned when he wrote, "The king of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more."

Surely, no one desires to help perpetuate evil, but on the contrary everyone wishes to assist in destroying it. Let each one, therefore, seek to do away with evil experiences by casting out evil from his consciousness and harboring good alone. Where good dwells there is no room for belief in evil. And does it not follow naturally that the consciousness of harmony maintained by the individual must play an important part in the harmony of a nation? Moses strongly urged the people to drive out the enemies, forsake idolatry and false beliefs, and serve God in truth. And then he loyally illustrated God's care for His beloved by stating that He would always keep them in the way of His intention, the way of goodness, peace, abundance, blessing, fearlessness, health, and harmony.

Christ Jesus, too, stressed the necessity of knowing the truth, and stated that the truth would free men from error; and to follow this Christly instruction is more important than many may realize. For making clear and bringing to their attention anew the redeeming truth of the reality of good and the unreality of evil, Christian Scientists love and revere their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and thank God for having used her to benefit their lives abundantly by making it possible for them to gain the understanding that good is the only reality.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes most illuminatingly (p. 367): "Because Truth is omnipotent in goodness, error, Truth's opposite, has no might." Because Spirit, Truth, God, is the foundation of all that exists, it follows that evil, the enemy of mankind, has no existence, and it appears to be real only as individual belief admits it in thought. Evil's existence is fabulous, for a mere assumption of its reality can never endow evil with reality. It remains a mistaken belief, an assumption, a fable, a mist—nothing.

Thousands are testifying today to having experienced freedom from besetting evils through recognizing their unreality and accepting good alone as real. They have learned to deny any place or power to evil, and its attempted onslaught ceases right there. Good is enthroned. "That evil or matter has neither intelligence nor power, is the doctrine of absolute Christian Science, and this is the great truth which strips all disguise from error" (*ibid.*, p. 454). Little by little the "doctrine of absolute Christian Science" is being proved by its adherents. As evil is no longer seen or accepted as real, but is unseen by the individual, good has an opportunity to increase and spread until it occupies his consciousness completely. Gratefully is the divine promise recognized in its fulfillment: "By little and little I will drive them out from before thee, until thou be increased, and inherit the land."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"МАЛО ПО МАЛУ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В двадцать четвертой главе книги "Исход" находится одно из утешительных обещаний Бога: "Вот Я посылаю перед тобою Ангела хранить тебя на пути и ввести тебя в то место, которое Я приготовил." Прочитав эти слова, может-ли кто нибудь не почувствовать себя окрыленным, подкрепленным и утешенным? Далее мы читаем, что все, что противится Богу или противится благополучию Его народа будет изгнано из этого места. За этими словами следует такое заключительное об'яснение: "Мало по малу буду изгонять их от тебя, доколе ты не размножишься и не возьмешь во владение земли сей." Как вдохновляет нас любовью этот пример божественной заботливости и нежности и его символическом применении к постепенной победе людей над злом. Именно в этом смысле приверженцы Христианской Науки извлекают и пользу и ободрение из этой вышеприведенной выдержки из Библии. Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки так пишет в своей книге "No and Yes" (стр. 32) "Благо велико и реально, следовательно его противоположность, именуемая злом, должна быть и мала, и нереальна." И тут-же она прибавляет: "Господство добра уничтожает чувство зла."

От нас требуется, однако, и пониманье и развитие для того, чтобы доказать эти ново-старые истины. Что Бог нами управляет духовно, может испытать на себе каждый из нас, кто начал понимать через изученье Христианской Науки до какой степени важно с одной стороны утверждать Истину, а с другой—ясно сознавать всю нереальность зла. Мало по малу растет и крепнет в нас наше сознательное отношенье к тому чрезвычайно важному факту, что "благо велико и реально," и в зависимости от этого начинают сбываться в нашей жизни и другие слова Госпожа Эдди из вышеприведенной выдержки, а именно, что "Господство добра уничтожает чувство зла." Итак когда зло идет на убыль в нашем сознании, то и в ежедневной жизни нашей ослабевают его враждебные действия, пока мы наконец не приобретем то гармоничное состояние сознания, которое отражает Бога. Мало по малу по мере того, как увеличивается понимание у изучающего Христианскую Науку зло начинает отступать под натиском признаванья блага, во всей его всемогущей полнете. В конце концов останется лишь одна гармоничная обитель, которую видел духовными очами пророк Софония, когда он писал: "Господь, Царь Израилев, посреди тебя уж больше не увидишь зла."

Ведь никто не хочет способствовать увековеченью зла. Всякий наоборот, желает помочь его уничтоженью. Пусть поэтому каждый из нас старается покончить со всеми дурными испытаниями, удалив зло из своего сознания и питая одни лишь добрые чувства. Там где живет благо нет места для верованья в зло. Не следует-ли из этого, что, когда мы сохраняем гармонию в нашем собственном сознании, то каждый из нас в отдельности принимает важное участие в установлении всеобщей гармонии в народе. Моисей энергично требовал от народа, чтобы он изгнал врагов своих, отказался от идолопоклонства и ложных верований и служил-бы Богу своему в Истине. Затем он вполне правдиво раз'яснил народу, как Бог заботится о тех, кого Он любит, утверждая, что Он всегда будет их охранять на пути Им для них предназначенном, на пути доброты, мира, обилья, благословений, бесстрашия, здоровья и гармонии.

Христос Иисус тоже твердо говорил о необходимости познать истину и прибавлял при этом, что истина эта освободит людей от заблужденья. Насколько для нас важно следовать этому Христову завету не все ясно отдают себе отчет. Приверженцы Христианской Науки оттого любят и чтят своего Лидера Мэри Бэкер Эдди, что она осветила и с'нанова дала им увидеть искупляющую истину о реальности добра и нереальности зла. Они также благодарят Бога за то, что через Госпожа Эдди Он обогатил нашу жизнь, дав нам возможность постигнуть, что добро есть единственная реальность.

В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Госпожа Эдди пишет чрезвычайно ясно (стр. 367) "Так как Истина всемогуща в своей благости, то заблужденье, противоположность Истины, не имеет власти." Потому что Дух, Истина, Бог есть основа всего живущего, то зло, враг человечества, не имеет в себе жизни. И только тогда зло представляется нам реальным, когда наше личное представленье о зле допускает его существованье в наших мыслях. Существованье зла есть лишь фикция, ибо простое предположенье, что зло существует в действительности, наделить его фактической жизнью не может. Оно всегда останется тем, что оно есть: ошибочным представленьем, предположеньем, небылицей, туманом, т.е. ничем.

Тысячи людей могут ныне засвидетельствовать, что зло перестало их осаждать, с тех пор, как они поняли его нереальность, и признали реальным одно лишь добро. Они поняли, что для зла нет места нигде и что нет у него власти, и с этого момента стали прекращаться агрессивные попытки зла. Благо возведено на престол. "Зло или материя не имеют ни разума ни власти, и это-то и есть ученье абсолютной Христианской Науки—великая истина разоблачающая заблужденье, какую-бы оно ни надело на себя личину." (там-же, стр. 454). Мало но малу приверженцы Христианской Науки проверяют на практике "ученье абсолютной Христианской Науки." Когда мы перестаем видеть, или принимать зло, как нечто реальное, когда мы больше не видим зло, то добро получает возможность увеличиться и разростись пока оно не завладеет всецело нашим сознанием. С благодарностью мы видим осуществленье божественного обещания: "мало по малу прогонять их от тебя, доколе ты не размножишься и не возьмешь во владенье земли сей."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As Books Should Be Read

IF THIS is so, if to read a book as it should be read calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, insight, and judgment, you may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that it is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a lifetime of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers; we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics. But still we haye our responsibilities as readers and even our importance. The standards we raise and the judgments we pass steal into the air and become part of the atmosphere which writers breathe as they work. An influence is created which tells upon them even if it never finds its way into print. And that influence, if it were well instructed, vigorous and individual and sincere, might be of great value now when criticism is necessarily in abeyance; when books pass in review like the procession of animals in a shooting gallery, and the critic has only one second in which to load and aim and shoot and may well be pardoned if he mistakes rabbits for tigers, eagles for barndoor fowls, or misses altogether and wastes his shot upon some peaceful cow grazing in a further field. If behind the erratic gunfire of the press the author felt that there was another kind of criticism, the opinion of people reading for the love of reading, slowly and unprofessionally, and judging with great sympathy and yet with great severity, might this not improve the quality of his work? And if by our means books were to become stronger, richer, and more varied, that would be an end worth reading.—From "The Second Common Reader," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Pressure Again Exerted on Utility Stocks, and Prices Drop

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Selling Of Utilities Is Market Feature

Mixed Tendencies Prevail in Price Movements of Other Groups

By Forrest Price

They raided the utilities.

It was a regular bear onslaught on this group of securities.

Anything that looked like a utility, biff, bang, and down it went.

Dealings in these issues contributed largely to the volume of business on the New York Exchange today, total transfers footing up to about 900,000 shares.

Attitude of the Administration toward the prevailing power and light rates was the underlying cause of the attack upon the utilities.

Consolidated Gas led the procession downward by dropping more than a point to a new low. It took with it Brooklyn Union Gas which declined nearly 3 points.

Other unwanted utilities included such issues as Electric Power & Light, Louisville Gas & Electric, American Power & Light, Columbia Gas A and both of the Public Service of New Jersey issues, the 6 per cents declining 5 points.

United Corp. was off a point to a new low. West Penn Power 7s lost 1½.

American Telephone declined more than a point.

There were various other losers throughout the industrials, Homestake Mining declining 5 points.

New highs were not so numerous today. But there were a few. American Radiator preferred was a high spot. Other gainers were Radio B, Owens Illinois Glass, the McCrory Stores issues, Air Reduction, American Smelting, Chrysler and Associated Dry Goods preferred.

The general market hardened toward the close.

Bond prices were mixed. U. S. Governments were easy. German 5½s gained more than 2 points.

Among the commodities the grains were weak. Cotton closed irregular.

The stock market has reached what professional traders call a testing period. Always when stocks have had a reaction following a prolonged advance, pessimistic discussions come to the front.

With this so-called testing period are observations to the effect that Congress will assemble soon, and that there is no telling what it will do to discourage business and trading in the markets.

At the moment the most bearish development is the proposed erection of a municipal plant in New York to compete with Consolidated Gas Company. This has had a depressing effect upon all utility stocks.

But it is a long lane that has no turning. The market has come through devastating experiences far more serious than those now confronting it.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The securities markets were none too happy today, and prices, generally, were inclined to retreat to lower levels.

Further selling of utilities clouded the stock list, although the trading volume dwindled appreciably on the sagging movement.

There were scattered firm spots in evidence, but most of the industrials, rails and oils were narrowly irregular.

The news, as a whole, was interpreted as constructive. At the same time proponents of the advance did not seem willing to back up their beliefs by any substantial expansion of commitments.

Some Stocks Firm

Shares of Radio preferred B and McCrory Stores preferred got up about a point each, while Caterpillar Tractor, Howe Sound, Chrysler, du Pont and McCrory common were a trifle firmer.

Consolidated Gas dropped more than a point to a new low for the last 12 years or longer. Others, down fractionally to around a point, included American Telephone, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, United Gas Improvement, International Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Smelting, J. C. Penney, Montgomery Ward and National Distillers.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, American Can, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central registered only slight variations.

The opinions of brokerage commentators were divided as to the actual trend of stocks. In some quarters the view was expressed that a backing and filling area would be witnessed within about a point of present levels.

The thought was also advanced that a full technical correction may now be in progress, and that this movement could carry a point or so further without doing any particular harm.

Bonds Narrowly Irregular

Prices moved with narrow irregularity in the bond market today. High grade rails were firmer with the secondary obligations showing small changes in both directions.

Atchison 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Union Pacific 4s ruled steady to firmer. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Great Northern 4½s eased. Some issues, such as St. Paul 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s, were a little better.

Utility bonds were generally softer. American & Foreign Power 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s lost nearly a point each, and lesser declines were seen in Kansas Gas 4½s and Detroit Edison 4½s. American Telephone 5s were a shade higher.

Industrial groups showed no definite trend. Goodyear 5s and Shell Union 5s had minor dips. Armour & Co. 4½s were fractionally higher. Standard Oil of New York 4½s, National Dairy 5¼s and American Smelting 5s were about even.

U. S. Government obligations gave a little ground, but foreign bonds were fairly firm. German 5½s were up more than 2 points. Columbia 6s staged a similar rally. Norway 6s were better.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec.20	Dec.19
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
85	70¼	.8	Adams Exp pf	100	84	84	84		
34⅞	18	2	Adams Millis	100	30½	30½	30½		
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8¾	4⅝	.80	Affiliated Prod	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
113	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	900	110	108	110	108	
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	1100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
23⅞	16⅜	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	9500	19¼	19	19	19⅛	
8¼	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	5¼	h	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	5¼	5	5¼	6	
14⅜	5	h	Alleghany pf xw	100	5	5	5		
14⅜	5¼	h	Allegh pf ww XL	300	5	5	5	5	
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	128½	128½	128½	128	
23¾	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	500	14½	14¼	14⅜	14¼	
20⅛	11⅛		Alpha Port Cem	300	17	16¾	17	16	
7¾	2¼		Amal Leather	100	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	
48	20¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	45¼	44⅞	45¼	45	
25¼	11⅛	..	Am Bank Note	700	14½	14⅜	14½	14½	
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
72⅞	48½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	60	58½	57½	57½	58	
28	19½	.80	*Am Brake S&F	500	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛	
120	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	121½	121½	121½	120	
108¾	101⅝	4f	Am Can	3500	107⅛	107	107⅛	107	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	149	148⅝	148⅝		
35⅜	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	16⅝	16½	16½	17	
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	100	37½	37½	37½		
70⅝	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	67½	66⅜	66⅝	67	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	31	30¾	31	31½	
13⅜	4¼	..	Am & For Pow	1300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	14½	13¼	14½	12	
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	12½	11¼	12½	12	
23¾	10⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	900	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11	
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	900	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜	23	
16	3	..	Am Ice	700	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼	
48¼	25¾	6	Am Ice pf	400	29¼	29½	29½	29¼	
11	4¾	..	Am International	700	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
1⅛	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10	3¾	..	Am La Fr pf	50	4	4	4	3⅞	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	700	17½	17	17½	16¼	
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	46½	46½	46½	46¾	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	7¼	
16	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	300	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅝	
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	9¾	9½	9⅝	10½	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12¼	
19⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	7800	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15	
126	111⅛	7	Am Radiator pf	20	137	137	137		
28¼	16½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	20¼	19¾	20⅛	19⅞	
7⅜	3⅛	..	Am Seating	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	80	22¼	21½	22¼	22	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	36⅜	36¼	36½	36⅜	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	123	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	
106¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106	
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16	14⅝	16	15⅜	
92	58½	2	Am Steel Pf	100	91	90	90	90	
57	27	2f	Am Stores	400	43	42⅞	43	43⅝	
72	45	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	66	65½	66	65½	
129⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	126	125	125	128½	
125¾	106⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	103½	102½	102⅝	103⅛	
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4	4	4		
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	13	13	13	13½	
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W 2& E	1400	14	13⅝	14	13⅞	
80	5	6	Am Wat1 pf	100	60	60	60		
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	1600	9½	8¾	8¾	9	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	2700	45½	44½	45	44	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	16½	16½	16½	17	
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	200	17	17	17	17¼	
84	61½	..	Anchor Cap pf	10	103	103	103	103	
39½	28¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	37⅝	36⅞	37	37	
117	110	7f	Archer Dan pf	10	117	117	117		
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	2700	5¼	5	5	5	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	66¼	65⅞	66	66¾	
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅜	2¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	11⅜	11¼	11½		
87¼	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	87¼	87	87	86	
73⅜	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2700	52⅞	52	52½	52½	
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	33⅜	33	33⅜	33¼	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1300	24⅞	24	24¼	24	
18¼	3⅝	2b	Atlas Powder	400	40	39½	39½		
106¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105	
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	300	24⅜	24½	24⅝	25	
16⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	14	14	14	14¾	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	

—B—

16	14½	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	5⅜	5½	5½	5½	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1500	21¾	21½	21½		
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	800	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾	
37⅜	16	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	16¼	15¾	15¾	16⅜	
46⅛	35⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40¾	40¾	40¾		
115	58½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	115	115	115	115	
38½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	200	35	35	35	35	
10	3¾	..	Barnsdall A	2100	6¼	6	6¼	6	
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	16	16	16	16¾	
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
23⅞	9¾	..	Gendix Aviation	800	16	15¾	16	15⅞	
19⅛	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	16	16	16	15⅞	
80	50	1½	Best & Co	700	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½	
49½	24¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3600	29⅞	29½	29¾	29¾	
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	300	67¼	67	67¼	67	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	23½	23	25	22½	
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	140	24¼	24	24	24¼	
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	700	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼	
68¾	44½	2	Bohn Aluminum & Br	800	56½	5	6	5	57
93	76	4f	Bon Ami A	130	92½	92	92	92½	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	23¼	22⅞	23	23½	
29¾	16½	1f	Borg Warner	800	28¼	27⅞	28	28	
19½	5¾	..	Boston & Maine	200	6¼	6	6	6	
76½	23	1f	Briggs Mfg	5300	25	24⅝	25	24¾	
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	2200	42¾	41¼	41¾	41⅝	
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	47	46	46½	48¾	
125¼	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	124¾	124¾	124¾		
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	6¼	5	5		
9¾	3½	..	Burns Bros	400	4¾	4¼	4⅜		
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	600	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	30	29¼	30	30½	
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	3	3	3	3	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	400	11½	11½	11½	11½	
2½	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	400	⅞	⅝	⅝		
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	40	7¼	7	7	7	
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	1300	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅜	
9½	2¾	..	Bush Ter deb (h)	200	8	7½	7½		
21	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	30	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¾	1¼	..	Butterick	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	300	18	18	18	18	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	37½	36½	36⅝	36¾	
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1	⅞	⅞	1	
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9	9	9		
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14½	
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	210	34	34	34		
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1400	52	51	51⅞	51½	
92¼	56⅛	4	Case Thresh pf	60	90	90	90	90	
17⅛	5¾	1f	Caterpillar Trac	3400	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	36⅛	
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	3900	32¾	31¼	32½	31⅜	
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
22⅝	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	350	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	17½	
32⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	56½	
12⅜	5½	2	Century Ribbon	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅜	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	5100	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	41⅞	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜		
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	43⅜	43	43¼	43⅜	
7	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
11⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	3⅜	3½	3½	3½	
8½	7¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P2pf	1400	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅞	5¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	20½	
6¼	1¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
9⅝	2½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	400	2½	2½	2½		
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	28	28	28	27½	
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	20	12	12	12		
60⅞	29¼	1f	Chrysler	6100	39⅛	38	38¾	38⅛	
24⅜	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	
92½	67	6⅓	City Ice & F pf	130	91	90¼	90¼	91	
2½	⅛	..	City Stores	1800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
5¼	2	..	City Stores A vtc	600	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
18¼	8¾	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	800	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
102⅛	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	101¾	101½	101¾	101	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	800	12½	12¼	12¼	12½	
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	79	79	79		
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	
33	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	14	14	14	14	
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	6500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
78½	52	6	Columbia G of A	400	55	55	55	56	
77¼	58	3.40f	Columbian Carb	600	71¼	70⅛	70¾	71	
30½	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	2800	36⅜	36	35¼	36⅜	
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	110	100¼	109¼	109½	
101⅛	23½	1½	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	29½	29½	29½		
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	29½	29½	29½		
61	35¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	4400	56½	55½	55⅝	56⅜	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	113	112⅞	113	113	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4600	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	20½	
3¾	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	11800	1⅛	1	1	1	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	31	30	31	31	
155⅜	108	8	Congoleum Nairn	900	33	32½	32⅝	32¾	
61	34	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	34	34	34	34	
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	2800	5½	5¼	5¾	5	
19⅝	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	3500	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	19⅜	
47⅜	19⅝	2	Consol Gas	18800	20½	19⅝	20	20⅞	
95	77	5	Consol Gas pf	300	77¼	77	77¼	80	
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	8200	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	
112⅛	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111⅝	111⅛	111¾		
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½	
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝		
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	5400	11⅞	11⅜	11½	12	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	4200	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½	
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	500	6	6	6	6	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	47½	47½	47½	47½	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3600	62½	61¾	62¼	61¾	
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibra	400	7	6¾	7		
36¼	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	33¼	32½	33	32	
2⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1600	⅞	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	5100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	160	42¾	42	42	42½	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1200	63	62¼	62½	62¼	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	
36¼	28	2f	*Cream of Wheat	800	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36¼	
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	600	23	23	23	22⅞	
82½	40	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	82	82	82	82	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
38¾	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	22	21⅞	22		
3½	⅞	..	Cuba Co	600	1	⅞	1	1	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
52¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	46⅝	46	46		
20¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	20¼	20	20¼	20½	
98¾	13½	6g	Curtiss-Wright	500	93¾	93	93½	94	
5½	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	8⅝	8½	8¾	8½	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	16½	16	16½		

—D—

34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2400	25	24½	25	24⅞	
18¾	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1700	18⅝	18¼	18½		
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1200	41½	40¾	41	41	
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	18	17¾	17⅝	18	
13¼	4	..	Denver R G pf	300	4	4	4	4	
84	55½	4	Detroit Edison	200	71	70	70		
55⅛	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	500	53	53	53	54¼	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	25½	25⅛	25¾	25¼	
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	500	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	
23	11	1.20*	Dominion Stores	600	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1900	23	22⅜	23	22¾	
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	5600	93⅞	92⅞	93½	93⅜	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	104⅝	104¾	104¾	104¾	

—E—

116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	1600	110¼	110	110¼	110¾	
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	300	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17½	
19¼	8	..	Kitingon Schild	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	26	25¾	25¾	25¼	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	130	108¾	108¼	108¼		
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	500	4½	4	4¼	4⅛	
9¼	4½	.40b	Elec & Mus Ind	3800	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
24	9	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	6½	6¼	6½	6½	
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	7½	7	7	7	
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	800	46	45½	45¾	46	
17⅜	5⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞		
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	400	2½	2¼	2¼		
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Big	300	5½	5½	5½	5½	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	800	12½	12¼	12½	12½	
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	15½	15½	15½	15½	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	1000	22⅜	21½	22	22½	
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	120	4	3⅝	3⅝		

—F—

12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½	
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	18½	16½	16½	16¾	
74½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	75	74½	74½	74½	
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6¼	
62	34¼	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	51	51	51	50	
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	1	
35½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	33¼	32⅝	33	32¼	
25¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	1200	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18	
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	400	91½	90⅝	90⅝	91	
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	58⅝	54½	54½	56	
17⅜	7

Commerce and Finance

Revenue ReturnsRise of $290,000,000 Indicates Trade Gain

Business and Industry

Tax Collections Rise Shows Good Business Upturn

Five Months' Returns Gain $290,579,968 Over 1933 —Total $1,203,694,005

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Substantial increases in internal revenue returns for the first five months of the present fiscal year today provided tangible evidence of recent progress on the American recovery front.

The regular report of the Internal Revenue Bureau covering returns from July 1 to Nov. 30 showed a total return for the period of $1,203,694,005, or an increase of $290,579,968 over the same period of 1933.

Good Corporation Returns

Income tax receipts accounted for $68,977,503 of the increase, of which $19,785,227 represented improvement in individual income returns, while the balance was on corporation returns. A money maker for the Treasury was the new excise on distilled spirits, which showed a surprising jump during recent months over early repeal returns. However, this increase was more than offset by a decrease in the returns on malt liquors.

The so-called luxury taxes showed a general but spotty gain. While cards, sporting goods, toilet preparations and theater admissions showed an advance, returns from jewelry and fur sales fell off. Other significant losers were the levies on gasoline, automobiles and motorcycles, club dues, firearms and camera sales and safe deposit box leases.

Corporation taxes increased $49,192,276 to $147,397,022. Individual taxes rose $19,785,227 to $110,129,362. Tobacco taxes increased $22,704,273 to $193,856,496 for the first five months of the year.

Big Miscellaneous Gain

The capital stock tax for the fiscal five months of the 1935 fiscal year amounted to $90,039,698, a gain of $10,867,014; the excess profits tax, $1,680,662, a gain of $1,661,706; the estate tax, $48,872,263, a gain of $13,852,976, and the gift tax, $286,601, a gain of $227,283.

Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes amounted to $722,826,677 for the five months, an increase of $92,190,378 as compared with the same period last year.

Playing card production amounted to 4,665,289 packs, an increase of 1,300,000 packs.

For the first five months of the fiscal year total liquor taxes amounted to $178,918,599, while for November the figures was $34,376,928, with the exception of September the lowest of the current fiscal year.

For the 1934 fiscal year and the first five months of the 1935 year total liquor tax collections amounted to $437,829,931. The bulk of this collection was for the period beginning Dec. 5, 1933, the date of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Cuban Sugar Exports Continue Very Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Cuban sugar exports for the week ended Dec. 15, continued abnormally heavy, amounting to 97,414 long tons, as compared with the 17-month record of 101,633 tons in the previous week and a weekly average during 1934 to date of 43,160 tons, according to Lamborn Company.

Of last weeks shipments, 75,436 tons went to the United States, 21,803 tons to the United Kingdom, 126 tons to Belgium, and 49 tons to Curacao. During the corresponding week in 1933, the shipments totaled 44,194 tons.

Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Dec. 15 to all destinations totaled 2,158,339 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,229,119 tons during the similar period in 1933, a decrease of 70,780 tons, or 3.2 per cent.

To the United States there were shipped 1,426,244 tons as compared with 1,343,085 tons for the like period in 1933, an increase of 83,159 tons, or approximately 6.2 per cent. To other destinations, principally United Kingdom, France, and Canada, the exports amounted to 732,095 tons, as compared with 886,034 tons shipped during the similar period last year, a decrease of 153,939 tons, or 17.4 per cent.

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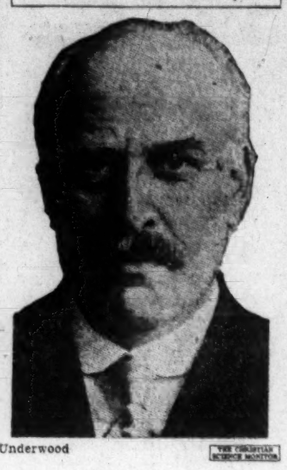

Underwood

Sir Josiah Stamp

Well-Known British Economist and Director of the Bank of England

French Cabinet Is Trying to Prevent Citroen Auto Crash

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—The cabinet attempted today to avert a major business crisis as a result of the threatened crash of the Citroen Auto Works, one of France's biggest firms.

Andre Citroen, head of the company and France's "Henry Ford," filed a petition for a receivership while one of his creditors asked a court to place the firm in bankruptcy.

Several plans to rescue the company have failed in recent months because M. Citroen, who made the 2,000,000,000 franc (approximately $130,000,000) company a "one-man" concern, declined to confine himself to manufacturing and allow banks and creditors to handle the finances.

Receivership proceedings were directed only at the parent company, but 13 subsidiaries and six affiliated corporations are largely dependent upon it.

Their widespread indebtedness, estimated at more than 500,000,000 francs for the parent company alone, it was feared, would cause the collapse of scores of other houses unless the Government arranges for refinancing.

If the factories close, more than 20,000 men will be added to the unemployed, which Dec. 8 reached the record figure in this country of 384,841, an increase of 28,991 in a month.

French agents of a United States concern, the American Wood Rim Company, instituted the bankruptcy proceedings. M. Citroen discussed the situation with Premier Flandin and the cabinet held a lengthy session on the problem today.

Mills Sees Precipice Unless U. S. Fiscal Policy Is Reversed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Penna., Dec. 20—Complete reversal of the Roosevelt Administration's fiscal policy is necessary if the United States is to avoid going over the financial "precipice," that is at the end of the road it is now traveling, in the opinion of Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury. "It is not too late to turn back, but it is getting late," Mr. Mills declared in an address before the Century Club here last night.

"Uncontrolled expenditures and increasing deficits, on the one hand, and authority to issue inconvertible currency and to manufacture credit on the other, if unduly prolonged, sooner or later means inflation, just as certainly as one and one makes two," he declared.

Mr. Mills offered a seven-point program outlining what he held the Administration should do. This called for the repeal of the Thomas Amendment authorizing the President to issue greenbacks and to adopt bimetallism, abandonment of the silver purchase program, prompt return to the gold standard with a unit of weight not less than the present standard dollar, co-operation with other nations in international currency stabilization, restoring the Federal Reserve System to its original functions and freeing it from "political domination," an end to "the present orgy of uncontrolled spending and the adoption of a program looking to a balanced budget in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936," and "the return to a government of laws, as contrasted with one of Executive direction."

Alabama Bank Resources Increase About $2,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20—The annual report of J. H. Williams, State Superintendent of Banks, shows an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in total resources of state banks in Alabama, despite the fact that banks surrendered for liquidation had resources of $8,000,000.

The report also brings out that the capital structure of state banks, exclusive of eight new financial institutions, was strengthened during the year by the employment of nearly $3,500,000 in new money.

No. Carolina Closed Banks Pay Depositors in Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20—Two "closed" banks in North Carolina paid off in full and then distributed profits among the depositors, it is announced here by State Banking Commissioner Gurney P. Hood.

The Bank of Lewiston has liquidated, paid its depositors in full and then paid them 7½ per cent besides, he said. The Bank of Kelford added profits amounting to 9 per cent, after paying the depositors in full. Other banking institutions are liquidating satisfactorily.

Stamp Says England Not Aiming To Adopt Commodity Standard

Noted British Economist Takes Issue With View That England Has Given Up All Intention of Returning to the Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—England is not planning to adopt a commodity standard, Sir Josiah C. Stamp, noted economist, declared in a letter to Walter S. Spahr, secretary-treasurer of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy. Opinion in that country is said to favor a return to the gold standard, "when conditions are propitious for such a step," as the Chancellor of the Exchequer once said.

The occasion of Sir Josiah's letter was in answer to an inquiry by Professor Spahr concerning the authehticity of the view stated by Sir Charles Morgan-Webb in a book entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Gold Standard," which has been circulated throughout this country by the Committee for the Nation. In this book stress is laid on the fact that England has given up all intention of returning to a gold standard and that she has embarked upon a managed currency or commodity standard program.

The committee's interest in circulating the book is obvious, as it is just such a policy that it believes the United States should unequivocally follow, together with a further devaluation of the dollar.

Dr. Spahr said that he doubted the accuracy of these statements and "being especially concerned over the tendency of such material to mislead the President and the people of this country," he checked with certain responsible people in England and found his doubts confirmed.

Sir Josiah's letter reads in part:

"I think I can state without hesitation that the adoption of a commodity standard is not the policy of the Government, nor of any official body of opinion in this country. I do not think Sir Charles Morgan-Webb's book can be taken as representing anything more than his own personal views. He does not speak for a particular school of thought or, still less, for an official opinion or banking opinion.

"In reply to your further questions: (1) the British Government has certainly never made any official statement that we shall never return to a gold standard, (2) the Government has never made an official statement that England is planning to adopt a commodity standard, (3) no official steps have been taken by the Government toward the adoption of a commodity standard, and (4) Sir Charles Morgan-Webb's recent study is not considered an authoritative presentation of official opinion of the Government."

In another letter received by Dr. Spahr from Ernest Hess, of Cohen, deSmitt, Bierer & Co., in London, the opinion was expressed that England will eventually return to the gold standard when that is possible, as "it is fully appreciated in this country that world conditions cannot improve until sterling is again linked with gold."

"In this country," Mr. Hess wrote further, "people are anxiously waiting for the time when they can invest again in American securities because they have gained the conviction that general conditions in the states are ripe for recovery. However, as long as your President indulges in 'experiments' the necessary confidence is lacking. If he would only attempt a definite policy, even if it should be a wrong one, business people could adjust themselves to the new conditions, but unless we get finality with experiments a return of confidence in American conditions is neither possible at home nor abroad."

The World's Business

1926—*The* Prosperity Year

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is reputed to feel that if he could regain the situation in 1926, he would be doing a good job. Recently he said that he has never made such a statement. But Mr. Roosevelt's denial came too late either to catch up with the report or to correct an impression which is deeply imbedded in the popular view of the Roosevelt program. Most of the books on the New Deal, indeed, take the 1926 goal for granted.

If I may presume to gauge the public response to this report of 1926 being a presidential goal, I would say that it was as follows: It is always well to make your aim modest. The year 1929 was *the* prosperity year, but we cannot get back to that peak, if ever, except by laborious and painful effort. Mr. Roosevelt has 1926 in mind because it was a moderate year, one that was sober, as compared with 1929 prosperity. It is better not even to think about the 1929 peak till the country has got back on its 1926 feet. So, I suggest, the general reaction would run. But the fact is that 1926 was *the* prosperity year, not 1929. In his book, "Industrial Profits in the United States," Prof. Ralph C. Epstein gives chapter and verse to prove it. His results are of remarkable interest. They will help us to put the '20's in their proper perspective.

Mr. Epstein's study, as I said yesterday, is the best so far published in number of corporations studied. He has investigated the conditions of 2046 large manufacturing corporations over the period 1919-28. The year 1919 afforded manufacturing industry an 18.3 per cent return; 1920 saw this reduced to 12.3 per cent, and the "harsh" year 1921 cut the figure down to 2.9 per cent. After that short depression, the rate of income varied between 9.5 and 12.4 per cent, with 1926 showing the latter figure and 1927 the former. There was an upturn in 1928, but it was almost 1.5 per cent below 1926.

Professor Epstein's study only goes down to 1928. But he has very helpfully added the results of an investigation of a more restricted group of companies to 1931. Out of 2046 concerns, he has selected 71 concerns, "for which the consolidated income and balance sheet accounts in 1927 and 1928 showed ratios quite the same as those characterizing the larger group from which they were drawn." In other words, so representative are these new data that they showed the same trend as the larger group. Therefore Dr. Epstein is justified in feeling that for 1929-31 the trend would probably be the same. The added figures give the following results (figured from the graphs):

	Net income to capital
1919	18.3
1920	12.3
1921	2.9
1922	10.1
1923	11.0
1924	10.0
1925	12.0
1926	12.4
1927	9.5
1928	11.0
1929	12.0
1930	9.4
1931	3.6
1932 (preliminary)	0.8

As I read these figures, I could not help but recall the business complaint of the '20's that 1922-27 was a period of "profitless prosperity." It is true that there was no approach to the 1919 level of profits. But the table shows good average profits.

The most remarkable fact to emerge out of these figures, however, is that 1926 was *the*

Lumber Production Reduction Ordered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A sharp reduction in lumber production for the first quarter of 1935, compared with the quotas for the corresponding period this year, has been ordered by the lumber code authority.

The authority announced total first quarter of 1935 allowables for softwoods and hardwoods 10 and 26 per cent, respectively, under the aggregates it fixed for the first quarter of 1934.

The total softwoods allowable for the quarter was announced as 3,562,300,000 feet, compared with 4,016,000,000 feet for the 1934 first quarter, while that for hardwoods was fixed at 737,000,000 feet, compared with 1,000,000,000 feet for the first three months last year.

The authority said that while it anticipated an appreciably increased demand for lumber in the spring and summer, in fixing the allowables it kept in mind the need for a better balance between stocks on hand at the mills and the movement of lumber in the trade.

Southern Bell Telephone Rates Lower January 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20—The North Carolina Public Utilities Commission has ordered state-wide reductions in rates charged business and domestic Southern Bell Telephone subscribers, effective Jan. 1. These reductions will result in an annual saving of $321,897 to 78,000 subscribers connected with 58 exchanges.

Taking Greensboro as an example, reductions are as follows: Business telephones—one-party line, from $5.50 to $5 per month; two-party, from $4.95 to $4; four-party, from 3.85 to $3; residence—one-party line, from $3.25 to $2.75; two-party line, from $2.75 to $2.25, and four-party line, from $2.25 to $1.50.

December Production Up 8 Per Cent Over 1933

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

December production estimates for the more important industries are compared above with actual outputs a year ago. Note that the composite shown by the shaded bar to the right of the center indicates a gain of nearly 8 per cent.

Steel Companies Planning Broad Expansion in 1935

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20 (AP)—A $100,000,000 program of new equipment is the answer of the steel industry to the contention five years ago that it was then already far over-built.

The biggest item in the program of new steel-mill equipment is that of the United States Steel Corporation, which has pledged $40,000,000 worth of modernization in the coming year.

Another $19,000,000 is involved in construction of new steel production equipment for the Ford Motor Company, now in progress. National Steel Corporation has announced a $12,000,000 expansion for its subsidiary, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation.

Carnegie Steel is building a 42-inch hot strip mill at Youngstown, Ohio, and Bethlehem is planning a 60 or 61-inch hot strip mill for its Lackawanna works at Buffalo.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company is completing a $7,000,000 mill at its Campbell, Ohio, works, and near by the Republic Steel Corporation is spending $500,000 for a new electric weld tube mill building.

Yet back in 1929 and 1930, the opinion was expressed widely that the steel giant had overgrown himself.

Huge plants and new processes had given the industry a capacity five times as great as the depression-time demands for its products. Dozens of plants were shut down and others were working only on a part-time basis.

Today the $100,000,000 new equipment program, much of it already in progress, shows how far the situation has changed.

Automobile manufacturers, biggest consumers of steel today, are expecting the new year to be bigger than 1934, whose 2,700,000 cars compared with 1,839,492 in 1933, and with 1,263,325 in 1932.

Railroads are talking about heavier buying of rails, locomotives and cars, in addition to the present activity in streamline equipment.

Steel men anticipate a new peak in volume of public works construction, and at least one company, by its equipment program, shows it is looking for a revival of demand for oil and gas equipment.

In addition to several other lines, there is also a chance, the industry believes, that steel is about to come into its own in the field of small residential construction, a market potentially as large for steel as the automotive trade is today.

Nonferrous Metal Market Is Buoyant During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The nonferrous metals have exhibited the most uniform buoyancy in several weeks. The price of lead was marked up $2 a ton at the close of the week to 3.60c a pound, New York, and 3.45c, East St. Louis, after having stood at the lowest levels of the year for several weeks.

Zinc was in process of being lifted $1 a ton as the week came to an end, being virtually established at 3.75c, East St. Louis, on Saturday. Copper sold at 7 cents a pound in Europe at the close of the week, the highest figure in several weeks.

Sentiment among the metals has been optimistic. Sales of zinc over the last two weeks have been about 12,000 tons, the best in a long time. Lead sales turned brisk near the end of the week. Copper sales in the domestic market so far this month have been 8000 tons, which is a better rate of selling than for the corresponding period of November.

Zinc producers are taking steps to remedy the bad statistical situation since surplus stocks at the end of November were shown to have been the largest since June of last year. They have been holding meetings to plan a curtailment of 15 to 20 per cent in production. A meeting of the international zinc cartel will be held in Brussels on Dec. 20. The import duty against zinc into England is called the chief stumbling block.

U. S. Bank Clearings Rise 32.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Bank clearings in principal cities of the United States for the week ending Dec. 19 totaled $6,160,688,000, the highest figure for any week in nearly three years, and an increase of 32.5 per cent over the $4,650,696,000 reported in the like week last year.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $4,360,813,000, an increase of 36.9 per cent over the $3,185,297,000 cleared in the like week last year. Every other principal city in the United States reported substantial gains, including Detroit which led the group with an increase of 72.8 per cent.

Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly report on bank clearings that heavy fourth quarter income tax payments by large corporations and individuals during the week was partly responsible for the large increase.

Nation Spends $21,000,000 More In Ten Months to Satisfy 'Sweet Tooth'

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The nation's sweet tooth grows apace—to the tune of $21,000,000 worth more than last year.

Candy consumers paid $160,000,000 for sweets during the first 10 months of 1934. The National Confectioners Association announces a gain of 16 per cent over the $139,000,000 paid in the like period of 1933.

The gain, said George H. Williamson, president of the association, practically assured the industry that the year would close with a 35 per cent gain over the 1932 figure, since 1933 ended with a 20 per cent boost.

October sales alone jumped 11 per cent, and the holiday trade is far enough advanced, Mr. Williamson said, for merchants to report that the season is the best in several years, with the candy industry sharing in increased spending throughout the nation.

Candy bars are the most popular confection, although outranked in value by the total of chocolates consumed by the nation. Candy bar tonnage totaled 115,386,190 pounds in 1933, valued at $51,507,142, while chocolates totaled 280,416,044 pounds valued at $57,400,812.

The greatest upswing was shown by Tennessee in October when candy values increased from $306,015 to $344,675, a gain of 22 per cent.

Minor Drop in Business Failures During the Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—A minor decrease in the number of business failures occurred in the United States for the week ended Dec. 13.

The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 231, compared with 232 the week preceding and 201 two weeks ago. A year ago the number was 260.

Retail defaults rose, however, to 132, compared with 130 a week earlier, and an increase of 6 failures was shown for the other commercial classification. The wholesale and manufacturing groups were lower by 8 and 1, respectively.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Drop During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended December 15, totalled 1,682,268 bushels, as compared with 1,891,187 bushels in the previous week and 2,910,662 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 82,287,845 bushels, as compared with 99,470,797 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Chilean Nitrate Trade Witnessing Marked Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Nitrate of soda—the Chilean commodity that used to be the most profitable monopoly in the world but was dealt almost a fatal blow by German scientists during the war—is picking up again.

Improved demand in world markets has revived interest in the natural fertilizer industry during the last 12 months, while some measure of market and price agreement with the competitive synthetic interests has at least terminated operations at a loss. A vista of profits is opened up once again with the Government promising to allocate its 25 per cent share from the newly organized Sales Corporation to foreign debt payments.

Production of Chilean nitrate has doubled since a year ago, foreign stocks of the fertilizer having been considerably depleted. A few figures will demonstrate the enormous progress achieved since the dark days of the industry two years ago.

In November, 1933, only 10 plants were in operation; today 16 are working—11 in Tarapaca and five in Antofagasta province. Among the latter is the famous Pedro de Valdivia plant which opened last September after a two-year shutdown. This huge plant, operating on the Guggenheim process, has an annual capacity of 750,000 metric tons of nitrate.

It is estimated that approximately 100,000 tons of nitrate will be produced in December, this year, which will constitute a record monthly total for the last three years. The lowest monthly returns in the recent history of the industry were recorded in December, 1932, when only 32,000 tons were produced. By December, 1933, the monthly output had advanced to 41,000 and this improvement was maintained throughout the first eight months of the present year. Production jumped to nearly 80,000 tons in September and now it is officially forecast that December will witness the attainment of the six-figure mark—the best Christmas gift for a trading people in recent years. Pedro de Valdivia's production is varying from 25,000 to 30,000 tons a month, as compared with the 40,000-ton average in 1931 during its first few months of operation.

Employment and wages reflect the general improvement in the industry. Whereas 9000 laborers were employed in the nitrate fields in 1932, the number has increased today to 20,000. Salaries and wages have increased from a two-year average of 34,000,000 pesos to 75,000,000 pesos for the first 10 months of 1934. The average daily wage during the last two years has risen from 10 to 17 pesos, an increase of 60 per cent, whereas the cost of food for the nitrate worker has increased from a daily average of 5 to 5.40 pesos, an increase of 8½ per cent.

Real Estate Boards Approve Housing Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first definite commitment of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on the national housing program was made here when its president, Mr. Hugh Potter, of Houston, Texas, issued a statement which says that his organization is "squarely behind the National Housing Act."

The association urges that realtors and all engaged in mortgage financing study sympathetically the housing act and that they give it a fair chance to work which is far more desirable than having the Government "enter into the business of lending money for housing of any sort," Mr. Potter said.

There has begun to appear "visible signs of improvement in real estate," according to Mr. Potter, who has recently been in approximately 100 of the larger cities of the nation.

"There appears to be a marked reduction in vacancies both in single family units and in apartments," he declared. "Rentals are higher in many places and there has been a 'universal increase' in the marriage rate."

Petroleum Area Found North of Brady, Texas

BRADY, Texas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Putting down a well for water, drillers struck oil at 700 feet 18 miles north of this city yesterday, and opened a new petroleum area.

The discovery shaft, flowing about 50 barrels daily, is on the 20,000-acre ranch of G. R. White and W. N. White.

Processing Taxes In 1934 Are Put At $550,000,000

AAA Economic Adviser Says Adds Less Than 1 P. C. to Living Costs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A contention that processing taxes to pay farmers for controlling production represented an increase in the cost of living of less than 1 per cent has been advanced by the Farm Administration.

Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to the AAA, estimated the total retail sales this year at $28,000,000,000 and processing tax collections at about $550,000,000.

The figure showed that Illinois contributed the greatest amount in tax collections, $91,990,189, due largely to the concentration of meat-packing plants, which collect the hog processing tax of $2.25 per 100 pounds, in Chicago.

New York Second

New York State followed with $58,213,425 paid into AAA coffers, largely from cotton processing and tobacco manufacturing, with $17,199,920 coming from wheat. States bulking large in collections included those in the cotton spinning and weaving centers and tobacco processing areas: North Carolina with $41,256,015, South Carolina with $23,197,395 and Massachusetts with $29,026,184. The chief flour milling state, Minnesota, paid $34,514,277.

Farmers in these states received the following amounts in benefit payments through Oct. 31: Illinois, $18,537,687; New York, $162,894, of which $42,489 was to wheat growers; North Carolina, $11,233,510; South Carolina, $10,299,060; Massachusetts, $302,818, and Minnesota, $10,529,918.

The following table shows the amount of taxes paid by each state through Oct. 31 and benefit payments made:

Rental and Benefit Payments

	Collections	Benefit Payments
Alabama	$10,552,719	$15,481,957
Arizona	441,226	650,309
Arkansas	674,623	16,994,112
California	16,915,930	2,637,983
Colorado	5,911,259	2,408,705
Connecticut	2,445,132	320,561
Delaware	613,231	108,092
Florida	830,996	768,097
Georgia	24,978,382	14,736,194
Hawaii	684,469	
Idaho	631,203	3,089,893
Illinois	91,990,189	18,537,687
Indiana	9,261,687	12,807,227
Iowa	16,466,680	31,770,308
Kansas	17,209,051	39,428,040
Kentucky	6,622,101	4,559,418
Louisiana	3,380,877	8,223,366
Maine	2,509,824	
Md., inc. D. of C.	7,079,455	1,406,877
Massachusetts	29,026,184	302,818
Michigan	6,597,983	2,113,602
Minnesota	34,514,277	10,529,918
Mississippi	1,017,395	15,211,357
Missouri	24,397,658	15,447,131
Montana	2,410,586	6,743,575
Nebraska	6,348,597	19,863,745
Nevada	159,996	58,642
New Hampshire	2,570,240	13,085
New Jersey	5,053,324	125,405
New Mexico	180,476	1,396,762
New York	58,213,425	162,894
North Carolina	41,256,015	11,233,510
North Dakota	1,472,251	16,014,606
Ohio	18,936,793	9,811,080
Oklahoma	4,894,878	26,518,848
Oregon	3,791,324	2,754,938
Pennsylvania	17,082,863	963,816
Puerto Rico		1,158,051
Rhode Island	4,226,500	2,176
South Carolina	23,197,395	10,299,060
South Dakota	634,294	10,480,629
Tennessee	7,720,783	7,167,997
Texas	14,642,609	67,167,913
Utah	1,097,946	892,930
Vermont	391,784	27,331
Virginia	8,814,547	2,232,305
Washington, including Alaska	5,476,623	4,435,970
West Virginia	1,405,820	213,993
Wisconsin	5,967,975	3,877,385
Wyoming	281,840	546,165
Totals	$550,081,419	$421,697,390

Large Shrinkage In Cotton Ginnings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Dec. 13 is reported by the Census Bureau as 9,174,241 running bales, counting 174,577 round bales as half bales and including 11,079 bales of American-Egyptian.

To that date last year 12,356,276 running bales had been ginned, including 569,182 round bales and 6280 bales of American-Egyptian, and to Dec. 13, 1932, ginnings were 12,081,404 bales, including 622,016 round bales and 6680 bales of American-Egyptian.

The Department of Agriculture's final estimate of this year's crop is 9,731,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 13,047,000 bales last year and 13,001,000 bales two years ago.

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Air Pilots Carry Christmas Cheer To Residents of Canadian Arctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Christmas is to be observed in the Arctic Cicle by the traders, trappers, missionaries and natives in the wide tundra country, now locked in frigid winter. Airplanes have zoomed into the northern sky from the air base at Fort McMurray carrying loads of Christmas mail for the north.

Although comparatively mild weather still prevails in many places in the arctic and subarctic, considerable activity is reported from McMurray air base where ice conditions for aircraft are greatly improved.

Pilot Con Farrell, of Mackenzie Air Services, finally got away with Christmas cheer and mail for Aklavik. He will fly by way of Great Bear Lake to avoid precarious ice in the Mackenzie River.

Pilot Stanley McMillan hopped off for Cameron Bay with his airplane loaded with Christmas cheer, consisting of everything from turkeys to nuts. At all the mission schools in the northland Christmas preparations on a large scale are being carried out, and the Indian and Eskimo children in the land of Santa Claus are not to be robbed of their Christmas enjoyment for the sake of their southern pals.

Mission authorities at Aklavik and other points have received large quantities of clothing and toys as well as candy for their children. Christmas Day will not be a dull and ungrateful season in the Arctic.

Panting dog teams are hurrying along the trails to the trading posts, pulling behind them sleds decorated with streamers and jingling with many bells as the dwellers of the white wastes come to greet one another at the annual feasting.

In addition to the usual turkey and goose for dinner, there will be ptarmigan, moose meat, bear meat and other game foods to weigh down the tables.

In addition to the share modern aviation will play in making Christmas brighter in the Arctic, it is a remarkable thing to contemplate that this year, over the Canadian radio broadcast, the bells of the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, Judea, will ring out for people near the top of the world to hear. They will also hear the message of King George as he speaks from London to the people of the British Empire in all climates.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker Galleries

Prints by the Mexican, Oroszco, are on view at the Goodman-Walker Galleries. The name of the painter has become better known in New England because of the murals which he painted at Dartmouth College and which stirred up so much controversy. Oroszco certainly rouses the onlooker to wrath or admiration. His style is emphatically individual, his themes treat agonized subjects.

In this display the Mexican reveals the laborious life of the peon. He conveys in single strokes the backs bent with burden, the faces drawn with tension. He has an extraordinary gift for informing the entire composition with the wretchedness which is felt by each individual. The figures sum up to a rhythmical, surging song of desolation. The economy of means for conveying so much drama is admirable.

There are other prints shown at Goodman-Walker's under the heading "Christmas miscellany." The Dürer "Four Horsemen" print stands out heroically among its neighbors. How the brilliant craftsmanship of the German classic does dwarf the efforts of even the best who succeeded him. To complete the display there are the sculptures by Arnold Geissbuhler held over because of the enthusiasm over his initial display a month ago.

German Museum

Poster fanciers will find an abundant harvest at the Germanic Museum, Harvard, where international advertising posters are on display. Wanting are the spectacular broadsides of yesteryear which proclaimed the suitability of Cubism to their needs. Is it that the abstract is obsolete, or is it that diminished volume of business in travel has clipped the wings of enterprise? However, the display at Harvard is interesting still, though perhaps not as amusingly confounding as the gebrauchsgraphik we had come to expect from foreign shores.

D. A.

Theaters

"Hamlet"

By including "Hamlet" in his current repertoire, Mr. Walter Hampden is not only bringing to the hinterlands a performance which has become a tradition in the American theater, but he is also furnishing one of the very few opportunities nowadays of seeing this great tragedy. An enthusiastic audience responded warmly to the efforts of Mr. Hampden and his company as "Hamlet" was given its first performance of the current run, at the Colonial Theater last night.

So familiar have American audiences become with Mr. Hampden's justly notable portrayal of the title role that one need only consider the more important points of the production. Reading his grimly humorous scenes with a studied effectiveness and delivering the soliloquies with a simple, intense directness, he was inclined to use an exaggerated facial play and bombast in some of the climactic scenes, producing an effect more stilted than spontaneous.

Perhaps the chief flaws in last night's performance were its lack of pace and a tendency for the tragic force of the play to be lost in an atmosphere of heavy gloom, which, though essential as a background, should hardly be allowed to transcend the central theme of Hamlet's individual tragedy. Claude Bragden's impressive but weighty sets tended to emphasize this atmosphere of heaviness.

Outstanding among Mr. Hampden's supporting cast were John D. Seymour as Laertes and P. J. Kelly as Polonius, both of whom were notable for their smoothness and spontaneity. Miss Eleanor Goodrich's Ophelia was restrainedly poignant.

J. D. B.

Edison Medal Awarded Whitney for Research

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Edison Medal for 1934 has been awarded to Dr. Willis R. Whitney, vice-president of the General Electric Co. in charge of research, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers announced today. The medal is given annually for "meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering or the electrical arts."

Dr. Whitney was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1868. He became director of General Electric's Research Laboratory at Schenectady in 1900. In the last two decades he has received several medals for outstanding work in his field. The Edison award was made "for his contributions to electrical science, his pioneer inventions, and his inspiring leadership in research."

The medal will be presented at the winter meeting of the institute in New York next month.

Coal and Fuel Oil Conflict in Canada Put Under Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is launching an inquiry into the importation of fuel oil, most of it from the United States, and its effect on the local coal industry. Justice M. A. Macdonald, appointed Royal commissioner, has power to consider the profits of coal operators and fuel oil importers, the capital structure of companies engaged in these lines of business, the cost of mining and selling coal and of refining and selling oil.

It is said that Justice Macdonald will investigate particularly the contention of the coal industry that gasoline prices are being maintained at an unreasonably high rate, in order that the price of fuel oil, a by-product, may be kept down; and the contention also that this state of things has proved ruinous to coal mining.

Behind the inquiry is the demand of the coal industry for a heavy tax on fuel oil, for the supposed purpose of discouraging its use. The Provincial Legislature and successive Governments have been split on this proposal for many years, and the present administration has undertaken to go into all the factors involved.

Music

Chardon String Quartet

Last night in Brattle Hall, the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) gave the third in its present series of concerts under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. For soloist, the quartet called Paul Wittgenstein, eminent pianist who recently appeared with such success as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The program comprised the Phantasy Quartet, Op. 12, by Eugene Goossens, "Voces Intimae," Op. 56, by Sibelius, and a Suite for two violins, cello and piano (left hand) by Erich Korngold, written for Mr. Wittgenstein.

The Goossens quartet is in one movement, although two sections are distinctly discernible, the first a songful, more or less romantic type of music and the second in more vivacious mood. The quartet received expert performance.

The Sibelius quartet is a lovely work, sometimes over-long in thematic development, as in the Adagio di molto. The opening Andante arrests attention by the beauty of its melodic line and subsequent development and the Vivace is a very busy, very exuberant movement reminiscent of a folk dance tune. The Chardons did some of their finest work in this quartet.

Mr. Wittgenstein repeated his earlier Boston success, although the vehicle provided was not, on the whole, so interesting as the Ravel Concerto. Now that Korngold has reached mature years, he has become labored in his writing, possibly self-conscious, which has been disastrous to the freshness and spontaneity he accomplished in the days of "The Little Snow Man." He has, nevertheless, written a work which none but a virtuoso such as Mr. Wittgenstein should have the temerity to attempt. In Messrs. Lauga, Knudson and Chardon, the composer was extremely fortunate. In all a brilliant performance, meriting the ovation accorded it.

G. M. S.

Rickenbacker Attempts Miami-Chicago Record

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—A commercial airliner navogated by Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker and with 13 passengers aboard soared away from here at 10:20 a. m., eastern standard time, today in an attempted record-setting flight between Miami and Chicago.

Aboard the Eastern Air Lines transport plane with Major Rickenbacker were Mayor E. G. Sewell of Miami and a group of Florida and Chicago newspaper men. Planes of the same type on the Chicago-Miami service fly the 1257 miles on an eight hour and 40 minute schedule, with stops at Jacksonville, Atlanta and Louisville.

Plane Hour Late at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20 (AP)—Major Rickenbacker landed here at 12.55 p. m. for lunch at the airport. Chances of setting a new mark appeared dim, however, as the plane was about an hour behind the schedule set by Major Rickenbacker upon reaching here. Officials of the line said headwinds were responsible.

Marketing Act Applied To British Columbia Sheep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The large sheep industry of British Columbia is the latest unit of Canadian agriculture to be brought under the Natural Products Marketing Act.

Under a plan approved by the British Columbia Government, sheep marketing is put into the hands of a board of three leading sheep raisers who have power to control the sale of all sheep products. They may compel sheep producers to pool their returns among themselves, as will be done in the dairy industry tributary to Vancouver.

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MONITOR FRIENDS
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HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 Chapel Street
Telephone 7-4654
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"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
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CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

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ATTENTION!
The Price on all Sterling Silver Flatware Patterns Increase Jan. 1st
Orders Placed Before That Date Filled Later at Present Prices
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GIVE HIM OR HER A WATCH FOR CHRISTMAS
We have a very complete line to chose from.
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NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

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Clothiers *Two Stores*
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Let us show you how we can save you money on
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NORWALK AGENCY, Inc.
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Beautiful Christmas Cards
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SPECIAL CHOCOLATES 50c lb
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79c pair
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
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Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Everything New in Our New Store
This Christmas Give the Pleasure That Only Good Furniture Provides
Buettner ROME Co.
Main and Summer Streets

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

Our Christmas offering
American Orientals 9x12 $29.50
A fine selection of patterns.
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Rug Cleaning
Washing—Repairing—Storing
Oriental, Domestic, Hook Rugs
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Tel. 4-6373

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THAMER, Inc.
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GIFTS
When in Darien Stop at the
TOWN TAXI and AUTO SUPPLY STATION
for GAS and OIL
H. P. NELSON, Post Road, Darien

WALLINGFORD

Gifts
A Wide Selection to Choose From Priced from 50c to $5.00
KEMP'S Nuts and Chocolates
in Christmas Wrap
60c and up
KEMP'S BASKETS $1.00
"They Are Beautiful"
MARX PHARMACY
TEL. 17 MAIN STREET ESTAB. 1871

Do Your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING at
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Coal and Grain
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CHRISTMAS GIFT STOCKS
Are Ready for You to Choose
Thousands of useful, practical and ornamental Gifts here for all the family, from Grand Parents down to the babies.
SHOP EARLY—
Better selections—more time to choose, and better service than last-minute excitement. Your Christmas Money will Go Farther at This Store, and You Will Be Well Satisfied With Your Purchases.
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WATERBURY, CONN.

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Say It With
"No-Mend" HOSIERY
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All Colors 98c pair
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from $1 to $1000
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Rug Cleaning
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Featuring a Fine Line of
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"Gift Shop"
SECOND FLOOR
Howland-Hughes

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

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FOUNTAIN PENS
FINE BOX PAPERS
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STATIONERS
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TELEPHONE PLAZA 8541
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Ethel R. Sieck
PLANTS—POTTERY
CUT FLOWERS—CORSAGES
Phone Vernon 4896—1822 N. Charles St.
Flowers by Wire

NEW YORK

ALBANY

G. C. REARDON
FURNITURE OF CHARACTER
Christmas Sale of Furniture, Stoves, Rugs
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE, ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Allen Food Shop
136 No. Allen St., Cor. Washington Ave.
Wishes You a Merry Christmas
Food Supplies
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
DIAL 2-5931

Cotrell and Leonard
For Finer Gifts
At Prices to meet every need
HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET
Christmas Gifts for HIM

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
A Great Christmas Sale
of
MYERS FINE ALL-STAR
SHIRTS
$1.29 *Three for* $3.75
Broadcloth, woven madras and prints, all guaranteed fast color, in clever novelty prints and plain colors in white, tan, blue and grey.
Sizes 14 to 18. Sleeve length 32 to 36 in most sizes.
STREET FLOOR

WHITNEY'S
in Albany
Ready for Christmas
Gifts For Everybody And The Home

Boyce and Milwain
Holiday Gifts!
Leather Goods Lounging Robes
Neckwear Sweaters
Gloves Shirts
Slippers Mufflers
Socks Handkerchiefs
66 AND 68 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Most Everyone Likes Flowers and Home Plants
We believe it would be to your advantage to see what we have to offer.
Danker
Established 1898
40-42 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRACE & MERIT
21 N. PEARL STREET
Smart New
$1 and up GIFT HANDBAGS
Repairing—FURS—Remodelling
COATS READY MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER
MacMillen Furs Inc.
119 STATE STREET

HOLMES BROTHERS
FLORISTS
30 Steuben Street Albany, N. Y.
Greenhouses Western Ave.

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Superior COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Superior WYOMING ANTHRACITE "Hurry Delivery"
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., INC.
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
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at McLEAN'S

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HOME MADE FRENCH ICE CREAM
in CHRISTMAS Designs
HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Pure Sugar Ribbon Candy
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A Large Line of
CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES
Strictly Fresh Local Turkeys
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
LEWIS M. EVANS
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FOR CHRISTMAS
SHOES AND SLIPPERS
BEAUTIFUL I. MILLER STOCKINGS
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET 4-3314

We Specialize in
Radiator Heating
FRED C. COX
HEATING ENGINEERING SERVICE
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PAINTING
EXTERIOR—INTERIOR
Special Spray Finishing for Furniture.
SERVICE—PLUS
Tel. 1126

Give for Christmas
Daniel Green Comfy Slippers
GENUNGS LITTLE SHOPPE
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2258

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen. Fruits. Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 PONDFIELD ROAD

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 2000

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

For Christmas

EDGAR S. BELLIS
118 PONDFIELD ROAD PH. 1073

Spencer's
SPORTS WEAR SHOP
Specializing in Clothes for
Country Wear
Moderately Priced
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

The Quill Pen
CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND GIFT WRAPPINGS
GIFTS—GAMES—TOYS
FINE STATIONERY
113 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

The NOSEGAY

FLOWERS
Everything for Christmas
65 Pondfield Road Tel. 0310

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

For Christmas

Boys' and Men's
Scarfs—Gloves—Sweaters
Socks—Ties—etc.
Duleto & Comstock Inc.
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 4070

For Real Estate
Sales, Rentals, Mortgages, Building, Alterations, Repairs, Decorating or Insurance
See H. C. NELSON
93 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 3141

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD

Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

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Fireplace Logs
Coke

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J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO
Throughout
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Children's Shop
1527 Hertel Ave., Corner Wellington Road
Attractive
WEARING APPAREL,
GIFTS and TOYS
for Children

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
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WM. H. WEIDT
202 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
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Flowers
Beautifully Arranged
for Every Occasion
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QUINBY'S
invite you to try their
GUERNSEY-JERSEY
MILK AND CREAM
PHONE CLEVELAND 1230 for SERVICE

CORTLAND

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for MEN at
A. LOUIS
CORTLAND, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND (Continued)

Andrews Jewelry Store

JEWELRY
Always a Pleasing Christmas Gift
26 MAIN STREET

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders Supplies—Paints
Phone 52

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GOSPER-KELLY INC.
160 NORTH MAIN ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Carries a Full Line of
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

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Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Home
Glassware, Chinaware, Cutlery
Electrical Appliances
Excellent Selection of TOYS
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
Hardware Dept. Store, 97 North Main St.

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"Serving the Glove Cities"
For CHRISTMAS
Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Guinea Hens
Full Line of Fruits and Vegetables

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS
Pure Crispy Ribbon Candy
Assorted Nuts
Whitman's; Page & Shaw Chocolates
Assorted Fruits
BOSTON CANDY STORE
PHONE 2180

A Lovely Christmas Gift
DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE SLIPPERS
Charles Brookins

Sixty-five years of service to our patrons is worthy of consideration. We hope to continue for many years to come.
A. D. NORTON CO.
"JEWELERS"
20 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

Esso Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

A Treat the Whole Family Will Enjoy for Christmas
Birdseye Frosted Foods
COLLINS & STILLWELL
2090—PHONE—2091

ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

Give Her Shadowless
Gotham Silk Stockings, $1
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
The Store with Everything to Eat
TEL. 2761

A GREAT GIFT SALE!
OCCASIONAL TABLES
Maple or Walnut Finish $2.98
TREMAN, KING'S
State at Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y.

LAST CALL FOR CHRISTMAS!
Even now we have choice gifts awaiting you—gifts costing many dollars—gifts costing little—complete your shopping here.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
136 E. STATE STREET PHONE 2277

JAMESTOWN

"Quality Goods at Low Cost"
In Jamestown at

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.

All Ready for Christmas
"The" Store for MEN and BOYS
THE PRINTZ CO.
208 NORTH MAIN STREET

The Ideal Place to Select Your Christmas Gifts
E. F. BASSETT—*Jeweler*
302 MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

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Meats of Quality
3104 Delaware Ave. DE. 9053

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE DE 5694

MRS. J. F. GREEN
BEAUTY SHOP
VIRGINIA NARLOCH, *Associate*
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE, $3.50
SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE, $2.50
SHAMPOO AND WAVE, 60c
3142 Delaware Avenue Phone De. 3334

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CHRISTMAS TREES
Wreaths Greens Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

The Smart Shop of Westchester
VICTOR HERRÉ
Hairdresser
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2321
Palmer Ave. Ext. *Next to Larchmont Theatre*

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

EMPIRE STATE CLEANERS
1973 Palmer Avenue Tel. Larchmont 192
Next to Larchmont Theatre
Pressing Repairing Alterations
Special Prices on Cleaning
Furs Remodeled, Cleaned and Glazed
We Call For and Deliver

Long Island

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SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Delicious Mince Pies
(Tea Garden Mince Meat used exclusively)
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

STROLISKY *Florist*
FLOWERS
(In Season and for All Occasions)
61 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Frpt. 4029

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ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-0060
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
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Engelstein's Dairy
"Where QUALITY Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Holiday Specials
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For Women—*Also*
Footwear for Entire Family
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Boys' and Men's Shop
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phones Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

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Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1655 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

DALSIMER
Bushy, Well Rounded
CHRISTMAS TREES
Distinctive Wreaths and Glossy Holly
CEDARHURST FAR ROCKAWAY

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

I. ROSENZWEIG
(Formerly Katz Bros.)
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses
6 IRVING PLACE TEL. FRANKLIN 2221

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Last Minute Shoppers
Will find plenty to choose from at
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
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CROKER-EVANS RADIO SERVICE
41-31 Main Street, Near Post Office
Repair Service Phone Flushing 9-6056

Life Insurance
Income and Endowment Policies. Annuities. Retirement programs arranged. May I submit a plan to fit your particular need?
Justin Traub, 136-27 Franklin Av.
Phone Ind. 3-0319

STERN'S
Infants', Children's and Junior Wear
Christmas Gifts and Novelties
Snow Suits and Coat Sets
81 MAIN STREET

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
FL. 9-1881 40-09 150TH STREET

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ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
FRED STREET
116 John Street, New York
Tel. Beekman 3-3334 FL. 9-9567

DRESSES
HOSIERY SKIRTS
Marg's
36-33 MAIN STREET

HOME-MADE
Party Cakes, Candies and Salted Nuts
QUEENS MANOR GOODY SHOPPE
162-10 DEPOT ROAD IND. 3-0440

Cecil's Gift Shoppe
HAND-MADE FLOWERS
Nearest thing to nature.
LENDING LIBRARY GREETING CARDS
41-45A MAIN STREET
Between Post Office and Library

FOREST HILLS

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER
Watches, Jewelry Carefully Repaired
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.

FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES
SPORTSWEAR
Wishing All Our Customers
A HAPPY CHRISTMAS
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Goldman's Shoe Shop
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
KALI-STEN-IKS for Children
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
For the entire family.
84 So. Main Street, Freeport Phone 4266

Cuddy's Canary Cottage
268 W. MERRICK ROAD
FREEPORT
"Just a Good Place to Eat"
TEL. FREE. 4427

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
For the Entire Family
We Specialize in Fitting Your Children
Leibert's Shoes
89 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
MECHANICAL TOYS—DOLLS
POWER TOOLS—100% PURE PAINT
GROVE HARDWARE CO.
28 So. Grove St., Freeport Phone 674

J. BIRKHOLZ
HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES
ICE CREAM AND
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
21 SO. GROVE STREET PHONE
FREEPORT 961

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53 W. MERRICK RD. 298 FULTON AVE.
FREEPORT HEMPSTEAD
Phone 2435 Phone 2353
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

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BICYCLES—CARRIAGES
LIONEL TRAINS—SHIRLEY TEMPLE DOLLS
Entire Building of Toys
11 and 12 W. Merrick Road Freeport

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"Freeport's Finest Store"
GIFTS FOR MEN
Stetson Hats Good Clothes
85 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

C. V. Boller Co.
TAILORS and CLEANERS
Quality Work—No Shrinkage
Four-Hour Service
70 S. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

DANZIGER
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Complete Line of
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
LUGGAGE

BRAITHWAITE'S
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
WRITING PAPER SPECIALS
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TEL. FREEPORT 2456

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Complete Line of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men
CLOTHIER—HATTER—HABERDASHER
80 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

GIFTS FOR HER
For Him
FREEPORT COSMETIC SHOP
76 South Main Street
Christmas Cards Galore

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
CHIC WINTER MODELS
Popular Prices
44 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

"Be Beautiful for Christmas"
Buy a Permanent Wave for Yourself—Latest Methods Used
ALMA ELLYSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
80 South Main Street, Freeport
One Flight Up

SAMPLE SHOP
ONE OF A KIND
DRESSES—COATS
$3.98 to $12.98—$9.98 to $59.50
74 South Main St., Freeport. Phone 1176-J
One Flight Up

"ATTENTION" PLEASE
Maier's PIES & PASTRY
CHRISTMAS COOKIES—FRUIT CAKE
MINCE PIES
49 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT PHONE 1256

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 Freeport

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
LATE OF FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.
A Permanent Wave Makes a Lovely
CHRISTMAS GIFT
We use Marinello Preparations.
MERRICK AVENUE TEL. FREEPORT
NEXT TO BANK 565

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly fine home cooking, done on the premises. Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies. Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes.
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Road
Phone Great Neck 182

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SHELL
Orange & SHELL TELL the DIFFERENCE
Jimmy Burdeshaw
Jerusalem Avenue and Greenwich Street
HEMPSTEAD 7445

WEISBECKER'S
PRIME MEATS
123 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
THE INQUIRER PRESS
264 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
TEL. HEMPSTEAD 280 ESTAB. 1914

Your Credit Is Good
Sacks Jewelry Company
HEMPSTEAD'S LEADING JEWELERS
58 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Opposite Cushman's

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 4894
TURNER'S FIRESIDE INN
275 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD
Dine and Dance with the Honolulu Serenaders. A Place for Congenial Folks. Rooms for Every Occasion

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

TOYS LARGEST SELECTION
of LIONEL Trains
FISHING TACKLE, USEFUL and NOVEL HOUSE WARE GIFTS
Come in and Visit Our Extensive and Attractive Displays
Blumberg's
278 FRONT STREET TEL. 7720
HEMPSTEAD

GIFT SHOPPING
for a Joyful
CHRISTMAS
Make them happy with lovely, useful gifts.
GOWNS 2.98 ROBES
SLIPS 1.98 NEGLIGEES
PANTIES 1.98 PAJAMAS
BAGS—GLOVES—HOSIERY—SCARFS
Of our usual excellent quality, always at moderate prices.
—Hats Ettinger's Dresses—
264 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD

FOR PRACTICAL GIVING—
SWEATERS, TWIN SWEATER SETS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, SUEDE JACKETS
Sportswear
Evening Gowns for Holiday Formals
Mark's-Robet Shops Inc.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS
Twin Sets—Scarf Sets
Skirts—Blouses
Sunday Nite and Party Dresses
Specializing in Half Sizes

FOR FOOT COMFORT—
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead
Phone Hempstead 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, west of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Constance Shop
Hats and Dresses
239 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD

Ropke & Treiling, Inc.
Confectionery and Restaurant
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO EAT
SCHRAFFT, PAGE & SHAW, WHITMAN CANDIES FOR CHRISTMAS
50 Main St., Hempstead Phone Hemp. 5995

HOLLIS

PH. MISSOURI 7-1526
Dresdner Stolen
OTTO SCHIMMELL BAKERY
Holiday Specialties
109-33 FARMERS BOULEVARD

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Line of
HABERDASHERY *and* HATS
for Christmas Gifts
ADAMS HAT AGENCY

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd street newtown 9-3430

Warwick Shop
GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Tables—Lamps—Mirrors
Artistic Picture Framing
LILY KROBOTH, Interior Decorator
3712 82ND STREET HAV. 9-5331

berkeley-smith
sportswear
offers practical wearable knitted things for christmas giving.
shoulderettes, jersey blouses, sweaters, skirts, ski pants.
3728 82nd street, adjoining schrafft's

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

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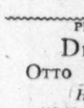
37-57 82nd Street, Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing. Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping. Gifts, Books, Cards.



COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
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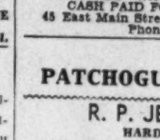

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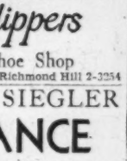

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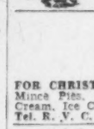

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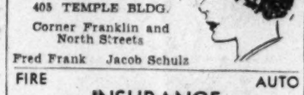

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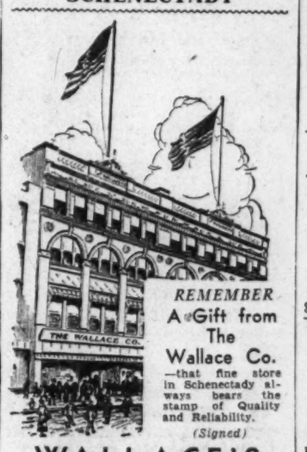

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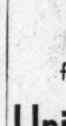

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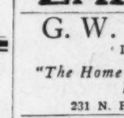

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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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12 Barbers in Attendance
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PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

Way Shown to Break Power Of One Man to Block Juries

Crime Conference and Other Agencies Favor Less Than Unanimous Verdicts in Both Civil and Criminal Cases

Some of the recommendations made by the Attorney General's Crime Conference are dramatized in a series of stories prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the fifth of which follows.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The scene is a Superior Court. . . . The judge has charged the jury and the 10 men and two women have retired. An hour passes, another and another. Court attachés and newspaper men wonder. It has seemed like a certain conviction against a notorious underworld character. The jury comes in for further instructions, and again retires. In one corner huddle the accused and his corps of highly paid lawyers. Scattered here and there about the courtroom are other principals in the action.

The jury reaches no conclusion that day—nor the next. Ultimately, the court concludes that there is no reasonable probability that the jury can agree and they are discharged.

One Man Held Out

Newspaper men ultimately ferreted out the story of what went on in that tense jury room so far as it can be told. One juror had stood out against conviction. One man against the solid judgment of the other 11 jurors. He had been argumentative at first, but later sullen and reticent. But he would not give in. The defendant went free!

"Almost any prosecutor will be able to cite you instances from the pages of his experience," Ferdinand Pecora of the Federal Securities Commission, and long associated with the district attorney's office in New York, told the Attorney General's recent crime conference, "where guilty scoundrels went unwhipped of justice because a single juror out of the 12 held out for acquittal."

Corruption Hard to Prove

Was there jury corruption in this case? Nobody can say. The crime of jury corruption is inherently difficult of legal proof, yet when a desperate criminal is on trial for his liberty, he cares little what methods are employed to prevent his conviction.

Is there no remedy for this situation?

The Attorney General's Crime Conference has a remedy. It is the proposal recommended by the American Law Institute, which includes in its distinguished membership the members of the United States Supreme Court; it is a proposal indorsed by the American Bar Association, and by the Association of American Law Schools.

The remedy is simply this: to permit convictions by less than unanimous verdicts, in all save capital offenses!

Against Unanimous Verdict

The American Law Institute proposes that a verdict may be rendered by 10 out of 12 jurors in the case of serious offenses, and by eight jurors in minor offenses.

Under such a rule it would be necessary to corrupt at least three jurors in the first category and five jurors in the second category, if one sought to thwart justice by this means.

Revolutionary though its proposal sounds to the layman, it has the backing of leading law associations, as specified, and is actually in fairly common use as to civil cases, although rare in felonies.

The Attorney General's Crime Conference points out that legislatures of 42 states convene in regular session next month. Here is a specific field, they urge, in which the legislatures might take action urged by bench anu bar to meet the growing crime menace. Although constitutional provisions in many states would make this recomendation more difficult than certain others of the crime conference, it is still hoped that a beginning will be made in the coming year.

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Bringing in the Yule Log

—Homan in Newark Ledger

The Storm Subsides

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital

Equality at Last—End of an Armament Race

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Mt. Ararat?

Yucca Jim

Empty Pews

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MAYBE, now, it is radio religion which is responsible for some of the empty pews, short collections, an' unpaid pastors. I sort of suspicion a lot of folks has contracted the habit of takin' their church attendance off the air while they browse through their Sunday papers.

When folks used to have to hitch up an' drive seven miles, an' sit on a hard bench for two hours, why religion was a serious matter to 'em an' they took it that way. They attended regular an' paid the parson. When things comes too easy it looks like we sort of lose our appreciation of their value.—*Yucca Jim.*

What They Say

Low Interest

"The transformation of society, which I preferably envisage, may require a reduction in the rate of interest toward vanishing point within the next thirty years." — *J. M. Keynes.*

Common Sense Rules

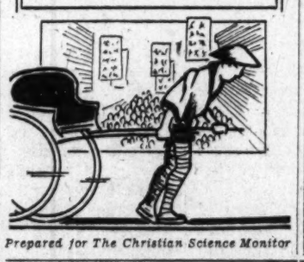
"When a rule interferes with common sense, it is generally best to follow sense and let the rule go!"—*Emily Post.*

How to Live

"I am doubtful whether a high standard of living can be any substitute for knowing how to live."—*Harold Nicolson.*

Worth Knowing

THE YELLOW RACE IS MULTIPLYING MORE THAN FOUR TIMES AS FAST AS THE WHITE, ACCORDING TO A WORLD SURVEY OF POPULATION GROWTH.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jehoahaz, King of Judah

THIS monarch should not be confused with the king of the same name who ruled over the northern kingdom of Israel (II Kings 13:1, etc.). The Judean Jehoahaz (called "Shallum" in I Chron. 3:15 and elsewhere) was the son and successor of the good king Josiah (II Kings 22:2), but, unfortunately, he did not follow his father's excellent example, but "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord" (23:32).

It is evident, however, that he was popular with the people, for they had anointed him as king despite the fact that he was not the eldest surviving son (23:30; cf. I Chron. 3:15). He came to the throne at the age of 23 (II Kings 23:31), but within three months he himself had been captured by Pharaoh-nechoh and imprisoned at Riblah in northern Syria; while his land became tributary to the Egyptians (II Kings 23:33). Soon after his deposition, Jehoahaz "came to Egypt, and died there" (verse 34).

Jeremiah writes sympathetically of Jehoahaz's unfortunate experience (Jer. 22:10-12).

Daily Anecdote

Good Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LA MOTTE, the French dramatist, had a most remarkably developed memory which he once employed to confuse Voltaire. When the latter was 24 years of age, he wrote a tragedy which he read to La Motte.

"Your tragedy is excellent," commented La Motte, "and I dare answer beforehand for its success. Only one thing vexes me. You have allowed yourself to borrow, as I can prove, in the second scene of the fourth act."

Voltaire vigorously defended himself against the charge of plagiarism.

"I say nothing which I cannot support," insisted La Motte, "and to prove it I shall recite this same scene, which pleased me so much when I first read it, that I got it by heart, and not a word of it has escaped me." Then, with dramatic force, he repeated the lines.

Voltaire was greatly embarrassed at this apparent exposure of his duplicity. Having enjoyed his confusion for a time, La Motte exclaimed: "Make yourself easy, sir. The scene is entirely your own—as much your own as all the rest; but it struck me as so beautiful and touching, that I could not resist the pleasure of committing it to memory."

Quotation for Today

IF POSSESSED of great power, don't make yourself feared.
—PLUTARCH

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

"S—H—H—H!"

Secrets

W. T. Mars, of University City, Mo., Happened Along Just in Time to Record This Barnyard Chat for the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: Solace for cub reporters: The editor would blue-pencil every great classic if he had to print it.

San Francisco Chronicle: The White House has a new 100-piece set of dishes, and we're trying to imagine getting them washed in time for the 9 o'clock show.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The turtle is an example of how useless streamlines are without a good engine.

Dallas News: They call it a bill before it becomes a law whereas the taxpayer usually finds it is a bill afterward.

Punch: A man has informed the B. B. C. that he can play the piano with his feet. This leaves his hands free for self-defense.

Bonham (Texas) News: When it takes a supper to get church members to attend church duties, there is usually more pie than piety present.

Tyler (Texas) Courier-Times: The man who has nothing but praise for the preacher doesn't stand high with the fellow who passes the hat in church.

Today's Limerick

In Rome a chap's amorous antic
Had driven his aunt almost frantic,
When asked for a reason,
He said, "It is treason
To be here and not be romantic."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bases for Christmas Trees

TIN boxes, cans, and buckets, filled with sand and painted attractively by a young man handy with paint and brush, have found a ready sale as bases for Christmas trees. Various stores willingly let him have cans and boxes ordinarily discarded; and since his investment in paints doesn't run high, this energetic lad makes a good profit on these bases sold inexpensively.
Helen H. F.

In Lighter Vein

Object Lesson

A youngster asked his father how wars began.

"Well," said his father, "suppose America quarreled with England, and—"

"But," interrupted the mother, "America must not quarrel with England."

"I know," he answered, "but I am taking a hypothetical instance."

"You are misleading the child," said the mother.

"No, I am not!" he answered.

"All right, dad," said the boy. "I think I know how wars begin."—*Hudson Star.*

Of a Nautical Turn

On a certain Sunday there was christening of babies at the morning service. At the dinner table that day a family was discussing the service, and father and mother said they liked it. The son said that he also liked it.

When asked what he liked best in all of the services, he replied, "The launching of the babies."—*Toronto Globe.*

Involved

Having just received a bill from his tailor dated July, 1929, and marked, "Please remit by return, 51st notice," Bill Stoney replied:

"Dear Sir: I do not remember ordering a suit such as you mention. If I did order it, you certainly never made it for me. If you did make it, I never got it. Furthermore, if I got it, I must have paid for it. And if I didn't, I can't."—*Toronto Globe.*

Mileage

A Shropshire farmer has trained a cow to draw his cart to market every Saturday. It would be interesting to know how many miles she does to a gallon of milk. — *Montreal Daily Star.*

Part Owner

Jones: "Where's the stationery, please?"

Clerk (haughtily): "Are you a guest of this hotel?"

Jones (testily): "Certainly not! I'm paying $10 a day."

Cooked

Doreen, aged six, had been told to watch a silk dress airing in front of the fire while her mother went upstairs.

Presently she called out: "Mummie, shall I turn it? It's lovely and brown on one side."—*Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.*

His Wants

"Didn't you guarantee when you sold me this car that you would replace anything that broke?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"Well, I want a new garage door."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN a long-established "prep" school in one of Chicago's southern suburbs faced a serious financial situation, with the possibility of closing down unless the management could make ends meet, the unselfishness and self-sacrifice of members of the faculty solved the problem.

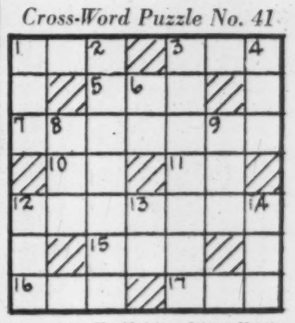
"Cut down on the food bills and reduce the cost of operation," ordered the board of trustees. "Reduce laboratory costs. Cut out all the frills. Put out only for bare necessities."

The order seemed a bit harsh to some of the older faculty members, but they knew the board was doing what it felt to be right. So they called a meeting, agreed on a program, and presented it to the board.

"Let us refrain from lowering the standard of the academy in any way," recommended the faculty men. "Instead, permit us, the teachers, to absorb the deficit. Allow us to give up our private houses temporarily and live in the dormitories. Then grant us the privilege of taking what remains after expenses have been paid and dividing it among us in lieu of our regular salaries."

The board agreed, and the school did not lower its flag. The result of casting their bread on the waters was a quick return to normal income, and a rise to better salary standards.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 41



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A fish
3—A mere taste
5—Skill
7—Many
10—Sun-god
11—Indefinite article
12—Boat-race
15—Bird
16—Marry
17—Unit of length

Down

1—Aeriform fluid
2—Despoiled
3—Layer of rock
4—Comrade
6—Musical note
8—Sooner than
9—Insect
13—Uncooked
15—Part of "to be"
14—Pointed instrument

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Mondays, Dec. 24, 31; Jan. 7, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Dec. 29, Jan. 12, 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Beginning Jan. 2, Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Dec. 16, 23, 30, Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh—Thursdays to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.
Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 1 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, beginning Jan. 6, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m.; Sundays, Dec. 23, 30, 5:45 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m. WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Friday, Dec. 28, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.
Hollywood—Sunday Dec. 23, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.
Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Sault Sainte Marie—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 8:30 a. m., CJIC, 890kc.
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Better Tell Him Yourself, Snubs*

By CARMACK

Today I told Sponge about the jolly fat man in the big store down on the Busy Boulevard and how he had asked me what I wanted for Christmas-
"Has anyone like that called on the Boss?" I asked her, and she said "No"—
I've kept a close watch on the Boss, too, but I haven't seen him bring home any mysterious packages—
So maybe the man didn't tell him what I wanted for Christmas after all- oh, shucks!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Pacific Equalities

AMERICAN pacifists are faced with a real poser in contemplating the wreck of the naval conversations in London. The conversations hinged on the Japanese plea for parity, a plea which on its face has much justification. Japan is now a world power. When the United States rose to that eminence, it demanded parity with the British fleet. And it got it. Now they ask, Why cannot the United States be as accommodating toward Japan as Britain was toward the United States?

The case becomes more plausible when one examines the Japanese thesis. Japan asks, in the words of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, in Foreign Affairs for January, for "equal opportunity." As the London conversations end, Britain and America appear in agreement on the "equality of security" formula. But Japan feels that the 5-5-3 ratio does not give her equality. She insists on a "common upper limit," holds out to pacifists an almost irresistible 2-2-2 plan, talks of "defense equality" and of limiting navies to small "defensive ships."

Suppose every nation limits its craft to ships with small cruising radii. Even a layman could appreciate that it would be incapable of offense against the homeland of a co-signatory. The United States is 5000 miles away. Pacifists should logically be the first to accept such a program. It would clearly set at naught the fears of attack, say, on the Pacific coast.

However, the case is not so simple as that. Limitation of navies to such a defensive plan might mean that the navies would be immunized against attacking the others. *But it would not necessarily mean an insurance against attack on one another's rights.* The United States is still responsible for the Philippines. Not for nine years will American sovereignty be withdrawn from the islands. Another American right is the Open Door of equal opportunity for trading with China. These are rights that the United States hopes to safeguard by pacific means.

Would equality of armaments assure these treaty and traditional rights? Washington, speaking through Mr. Norman Davis, does not think so. Recent history lends support to its lack of faith. Japan has detached four of the wealthiest provinces—generally called Manchuria—from China. By setting up an oil-selling monopoly in those provinces, Japan is now engaged in freezing out foreign sellers. If this is possible in one part of China, it is equally possible in another. On April 22 the Japanese spokesman, in fact, called on other nations to keep their hands off China. He said that Japan objected to certain commercial deals which other nations had had with China. Next day the Japanese Ambassador in Washington added that Japan alone must decide what is good for China. Strange words for a nation which is asking for *defensive* equality!

The fact is that the United States feels that it cannot attach any faith to Japanese protestations. It is sometimes the friendliest thing to be plain spoken. That time, in American opinion, seems to have arrived. Japan would get the support of world pacifism for her plea for defensive equality if pacifists felt that they could be confident of Japanese policy. The trouble is political, not technical; the lack of what Mr. Davis called equality of security under conditions of co-operation, not equality of armament.

But there is all the difference in the world between not signing a pact because of lack of faith and building up a navy in order to protect rights. The question has recently been asked among American audiences whether Americans would be prepared to fight for either the Open Door or the Philippines. There has been not the slightest enthusiasm. But those same people would rise to a man in answer to the question whether they would defend American shores. This is a tribute to America's good sense. Any failure at London must not be made the excuse for a building race. The United States should not decide that she can defend her interests across the Pacific only by force until there has been a full trial of other available means. And before she builds a bigger navy she might usefully consider what she wants to do with it.

Sir Arthur Pinero

SIR ARTHUR PINERO was as responsible for the masterpieces of the modern English drama as could be any man who did not actually write them. Before his day, social and political ideas were rigidly excluded from the fashionable contemporary English theater. It was he who opened the door to them, and made it possible for Shaw, Galsworthy, Barker and their followers to bring them right in.

Pinero served ten years' apprenticeship as an actor, playing with the companies of Irving and other distinguished figures of the late nineteenth century stage. His first piece, called "£200 a Year," was produced in 1877, and his last, "A Cold June," in 1931. Between those dates, though he never acquired command of easy, natural dialogue, he wrote several plays of more than passing significance, including "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Mid-Channel," and "Trelawney of the Wells."

The chief influence of Pinero on the English drama derived from the fact that in his early days the public thought him a much profounder thinker than he actually was. The public took Pinero's most successful plays as proof that ideas on the stage could be entertaining, and thus when thinkers of deeper caliber began to write for the theater they had an audience prepared at least to give them a chance. In this way, Pinero's popularity, resulting from his skill in construction and capacity for inventing neat problem plays made him one of the principal architects of the modern drama.

Judge Lynch Overruled

DETERMINATION of organized society in the United States to curb all forms of crime, including lynching, is vividly reflected in the otherwise appalling reports from Shelbyville, Tenn. The vicious temper of a mob cost at least two of its members their lives when National Guardsmen repulsed with bullets and bayonets an attack on the Bedford County Courthouse, where a young Negro was on trial.

Regrettable it may be that the soldiers found it necessary to shed blood to protect the defendant, who was whisked away by the law's forces before the angry crowd realized what had happened. But dispatches from the scene picture the disciplined forces as up against an unusually aggravated form of undisciplined violence. Thwarted in their attempt to seize their prey, members of the mob later set fire to the courthouse and to troop trucks, and marauded about the town threatening entirely innocent Negroes. Their behavior, like that of so many lynching parties, was indicative not so much of desire for justice as for an outlet for all the base and violently aimless emotions which swarm around the appetite for revenge.

President Roosevelt's speech to the Crime Conference at Washington ten days ago called attention to the need of coping with "horrifying lynchings," which, the President observed, were unfortunately "no longer confined to one section of the country." The Crime Conference, however, did not include this form of crime in its discussion. It might have done so with profit, for lynching is a subject on which some important popular misconceptions exist.

Basically, of course, the lynching disgrace arises out of something deeper than a racial problem. It is interesting that what is generally thought to be its chief cause is responsible for less than one-fourth of the lynchings in forty years. It is worthy of note that the proportion of lynchings is lower in the Black Belt, where Negroes constitute more than half the population, than in counties with only 25 per cent Negro population. And it is encouraging that in the last decade lynching has declined markedly.

The gathering force of active public support for law and order, as well as the failure—with tragic results—of the lynching attempt at Shelbyville, encourages belief that crime, whether coolly premeditated and organized, or flaming out of the peat bogs of human resentment, is meeting an effective check.

Spain's Opportunity for Peace

FROM the turmoil of recent events in Spain emerges one of the best opportunities in years to inaugurate an era of peace based on good will. Can the political leaders rise to the occasion?

Señor Gil Robles is the key man. As leader of the Roman Catholics in Cortes, he exerts much influence over Prime Minister Alejandro Lerroux at the helm of State. The mistakes of the enemies of the régime, among whom must be counted the Socialists, the best organized party in the country, have placed the "Rights" in so strong a position that they can well afford to be generous.

For once, a Spanish leader is so placed that without losing caste he can come forward and ask that bygones be bygones. If Señor Robles will grasp by the hand Señor Julian Besteiro, president of the General Union of Workers, Señor Martinez Barrios, a leader of the Radical Party, both level-headed men of steady temperament, and Señor Miguel Maura, the leader of the Conservative Republican Party, the Socialists themselves may, perhaps, listen to an invitation to discuss with the "Rights" fundamental questions affecting labor.

Since the days of Primo de Rivera the human appeal has been lacking in Spanish politics. People are hopefully looking to Señor Robles, who has declared his belief in democracy, to pave the way for an understanding by a friendly appeal to his political opponents. As he aims at winning over the electorate for changing the Constitution by a new Constitutional Cortes, conciliatory tactics would probably prove the best form of persuasion.

After the reshuffling of the Lerroux Cabinet, the Spanish Roman Catholics may well be satisfied. Their church has now recovered much of what it had lost under the Republic; there is no longer any interference with ecclesiastical appointments from high political quarters; all the monastic orders continue to operate freely. The Envoy Extraordinary to the Vatican, Señor Pita Romero, should have before him a smooth path toward a temporary *modus vivendi* with Rome, to be followed, as soon as the Constitution can be changed, by a new Concordat. The occasion seems ripe for generosity.

Pursuit of the World

Book of the Day

THE last two decades have moved so swiftly that keeping up with world affairs has become anything but a casual business. And for those who have missed some of the major landmarks, two current volumes provide partial recapture.

The success of Dr. J. H. Landman's SINCE 1914 (New York: Barnes and Noble. $1.50) lies in his knowledge of the limitations of his medium. His survey of the last score of years is intended merely as a skeleton. His capacity for succinct writing and his feeling for essentials has enabled him to trace the course of events (with the emphasis on Europe) in admirable factual style.

This College of the City of New York professor makes no attempt at interpretation, although the well-chosen political cartoons, which alternate with clearly drawn maps, provide a certain amount of color against the terse summaries of war causes, the chief campaigns of the World War, the Peace Conference, the League of Nations, the world depression, and foreign and domestic policies of the major nations—including the New Deal.

Yet the lack of interpretation proves almost as much of a shortcoming as overinterpretation. For example, there is no hint of the military aspects of the recent Balkan pact. The reasons given for the resignation of Dr. Brüning as Chancellor of Germany are the purely superficial ones. The assumption that the Kellogg pact has "failed" does not take into account many of the imponderables that weigh for peace. There are, too, occasional errors such as the crediting of Leo XIII with authorship of the 1931 encyclical on labor by Pope Pius XI.

For Quincy Howe's WORLD DIARY, 1929: 1934 (New York: McBride. $3.50) one may paraphrase Lincoln's famous indorsement and say that "this is just the book for people who like The Living Age." The editor of that periodical presents a summary, month by month, of the years under review. Its chief value is the wealth of foreign opinion and comment upon important events. Such interpretations, of course, must be read with reservations based upon the individual viewpoints of the commentators.

Mr. Howe writes lucidly, and his volume also is illustrated with reprinted cartoons. For the general reader one wishes that he might have made place for more of the anecdotes which provide occasional welcome relief. In general, the volume, valuable for reference purposes, suffers from the strictly chronological treatment. Had the affairs of individual nations or major economic or social trends been used as a basis for classification, the compendium would be more widely useful. A collected view is seldom obtained by hurtling from month to month on the calendrical mountain range. The time scale is not, in itself, a key to synthesis. Gx.

Getting Ready to "Ground" Him?

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY
"HEY, UP THERE! YOU'VE BEEN USING THAT FLAG ABOUT LONG ENOUGH!
PLAN TO SCRAP "NEUTRAL RIGHTS" AND RING FLAG FROM TRADE IN TIME OF WAR
U.S.A.

Soviet Reception

Moscow

PERHAPS there is no logical reason why a formal reception for foreign diplomats and visitors under a "proletarian dictatorship" should differ from such functions elsewhere, but somehow one expects greater differences. It is disconcerting to be greeted by an obsequious liveried doorman as one enters the Great Palace of the Kremlin and even more disconcerting to be saluted smartly by liveried footmen as one proceeds up the grand staircase. But when the matter is mentioned to a friendly Soviet official, he retorts, "And why not? Soviet citizens do not resent wearing the livery of their own Government."

Soviet social conventions are changing rapidly, and the foreign guest at a state reception must investigate carefully the question of dress. Printed invitations this year to the November celebration of the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution bore the Russian word "peedzhak." Our Russian-English dictionary translated this word as "pea jacket," but our knowledge of our own language did not extend so far and we looked up the expression in an English dictionary. Our bewilderment increased when we learned that a pea jacket is a "rough coat worn by seamen." When we appealed finally to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, we were told that men should wear ordinary sack suits, but that women might wear their "prettiest clothes."

But there is no reason to believe that the "pea jacket" stipulated for the outstanding Bolshevik reception this year implies any lapse in the increasing formality of the Soviets. This year's celebration was held for the first time in the Kremlin, and was given, not by the more meticulous Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, but by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government. At the head of the receiving line stood Michael Kalinin, the "peasant president" of Soviet Russia, whose known distaste for formal dress probably explains the change.

* * *

The foreign diplomats apparently had not agreed among themselves upon the meaning of "pea jacket." A few of them wore dinner coats, others had decided upon afternoon coats, while the majority had plumped for plain blue serge. The ladies, too, showed evidence of uncertainty. Some of them were in full evening dress while others wore afternoon gowns. But the Russian ladies wore their "prettiest clothes," and most of them had patronized the new dressmaking shops recently opened in Moscow, which advertise "Paris models" at a price four times the average monthly wage of an unskilled worker. Here is a vivid example of the "inequality" so much stressed recently by Joseph Stalin and other Communist leaders.

In the vast Georgian Hall, with its marble and gilt walls, one was nevertheless conscious of incongruity in the assemblage. This magnificent imperial room, whose walls are inscribed in letters of gold with the names of all those who wore the Order of St. George, has been left untouched. One might recall in fancy the rich court dress of those who had been entertained here by the Imperial Court, for which this setting clearly had been designed. Only the foreign military attaches, who had been instructed to wear their dress uniforms, seemed at home in these surroundings.

* * *

How does the "dictatorship of the proletariat" select its Russian guests for this outstanding social event of the year? The Government itself is still the most austere of dictatorships, and most of its officials are indifferent to such functions, but would it be considered expedient to invite a number of real "proletarians"? It soon became apparent that the Government had drawn largely upon Moscow's artistic and literary world, the present "favorites" of the Government. The guests included most of Moscow's great actors and actresses, the prima ballerinas and opera singers, the authors and dramatists, the poets and cinema directors. Surely no group could lend more genuine brilliance to the occasion.

Some of the most important government leaders made their brief appearances. Mr. Kalinin, with his kindly wrinkled face and stubbly pointed beard, flitted amiably among the guests. The smiling chief of the Red Army, Mr. Vorishilov, proved that he had observed his own recent instructions to his officers to "learn the fox trot." Mr. Molotov, the Soviet "prime minister," dropped in for a few moments, and Mr. Meshlauk, chairman of the State Planning Commission which draws up Russia's "Five-Year Plans," admitted that he was taking his only "night off" this year. But none of the government chiefs stayed for long; many of them work sixteen hours a day and prove that in this sense, at least, Russia has a "government of workers." Retiring gracefully, they left the field to the actors, writers, artists and dancers, who remained alone to the end with the foreign guests. D. B.

North . . South . . . East . . West

A Question of Speed

By Frank L. Perrin

AMORE or less patient and considerate American public has hopefully awaited, in the sidelines as it were, the working out of a problem which has gradually assumed tremendous importance. It is the problem of highway safety, than which, at the moment, no merely economic problem is more vital or more compelling. Twenty years ago the hazards were not so great. Even the high-powered cars of that period were not capable of the speed which is the average speed attained today on highways and city streets. It is true, of course, that pedestrians, meanwhile, have cultivated the faculty of avoiding or evading cars operated by capable drivers.

But there are increasing evidences that the speed problem, instead of being solved, is becoming more and more complex. Every day adds to the increasing toll taken by speeding and colliding cars. A record of the twelve months following the return of legalized liquor shows a tremendous increase in fatalities and in the maiming of passengers and pedestrians. Now the insistent demand is that this wanton destruction be stopped. The saloons, by whatever name they may be called, are wide open. Drunken drivers, generally speaking, are not apprehended until too late. With the loss of ordinary caution caused by drink, there comes the intoxication which the reckless driver feels as a high-powered car responds to his uncertain touch. The unexpected, in such a case, is the escape from rather than meeting disaster.

* * *

A day or so ago I read in a middle-western newspaper of the plight of two railroad men, one a locomotive engineer, and the other a train conductor, who, in violation of established regulations, had imbibed at length, though probably not freely, in a public drinking resort. "Rule G," for a quarter of a century or more, strictly observed and as strictly enforced, apparently had been forgotten. Perhaps this, too, was repealed by the votes of those thoughtful persons who insisted that individual liberties be restored. Well, the story goes that the railroaders, finally resolved to be on their way, were prevented from attempting to operate their waiting automobile and, protesting, were arrested and fined. It will be interesting to learn what disposition the officials of the employing railroad make of the case.

But the intoxicated or slightly confused railway operative is not actually a much greater menace than the inebriated driver of an automobile. A railway locomotive will keep the track, even with an unsteady hand on the throttle. People at crossings give the train the right of way. And there are not fifty or a hundred trains a minute. All things considered, the familiar "Rule G" should be made to apply on the highways, and once applied, it should be enforced.

Unless and until some such effective rule can be laid down governing the operation of automobiles and automobile trucks on highways and streets the public may reasonably demand enforced observance of the ordinary rules of the road. These rules provide for consideration of the safety, not only of pedestrians, but of the occupants of other motor vehicles. Such assurance is not now felt, either in city or country. What is to provide it?

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Unquestionably the perfection sought by the builders of motor vehicles is high speed with comfort, even in the cars of comparatively low cost. The customer demands power and speed, and both have been provided. But the need now is for greater safety. This need will increase with the unrestricted indulgence which the law seems powerless to check. A car traveling forty miles an hour is capable of doing damage, but the risk increases in arithmetical ratio as the speed increases.

Against the compulsory regulation of speed by mechanical devices built into the structure there is, of course, the argument that millions of dollars have been contributed by car users to the construction of highways and streets which not only make high speed possible, but which invite speed. But provision for proper or possible use does not contemplate flagrant abuse or condone a disregard for a common right.

The mechanical regulation or control of speed should not be regarded as imposing a penalty upon the careful and considerate driver or user. His loss, if any, would be more than compensated by the added assurance of comparative safety. It may be admitted that the best regulator of speed and the best insurance policy on the road is the steady hand of a sober and thoughtful driver. These qualifications are inherent or self-imposed. In their absence, temporarily, whether because of selfishness, heedlessness or the violation of "Rule G," there is an increasingly apparent need for something in the nature of robot control.

The Wide Horizon

The World Undistorted

By Courtland Holdom

SAN FRANCISCO

TIME was when travelers from far corners delighted to spin yarns which made the home folk gasp. The stranger the tale of exotic customs and the more incredulous the picture of peculiar peoples, the more successful the traveler might consider himself.

But the world has grown smaller, and debunking has become a fashion. If one is to move an audience he needs something stronger than tall tales. What better than to stress some basic fact, such as the great underlying kinship of all humanity? The Eskimos, after all, are only Nebraska farmers dressed in furs, perhaps, and the denizens of New Guinea have much in common with Yorkshiremen. Such declarations stamp one as a philosopher, give a double nonchalance to revelations of the outlandish, peculiar, rare, remarkable, singular, strange, uncommon, unexampled, wonderful and *outré*, and enlist the speaker in the crusade to make the whole world one through mutual understandings.

It is the modern manner, and it makes travelers vastly more appealing than they were in the old days of uncompromising, boastful bragging.

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Take, for instance, Major R. V. C. Bodley, who, as a lecturer before the Commonwealth Club of California, appeared much too young to have served ten years in the British Army, commanded a regiment on the Western Front, been attached to the Peace Conference in Paris, written such books as "Algeria From Within" and "A Japanese Omelette," lived five years with the nomad Arabs of the Sahara. Yet, having done all these things, Major Bodley devoted himself to telling with disarming simplicity a few facts about the friendly tribesmen of the North African desert, and correcting the colorful misstatements of fanciful authors and cinema directors.

The powerful sheik of the desert is popularly described as sitting astride his camel atop a tall sand dune near the pyramids, waiting to swoop down upon some unsuspecting European damsel who will later be rescued by the French Foreign Legion.

According to Major Bodley, however, the facts are these: the nearest headquarters of the Foreign Legion is some thousand miles distant; Arabs could not look romantically upon European women, whom they consider skinny and unbeautiful in the extreme, and a sheik, far from being a powerful chieftain, is the lowest form of political life in the Arabian tribal system—a sort of ward boss, who works as a lowly shepherd.

The Arabs of the Sahara, the Major declared, are a simple, deeply religious folk, peaceful and friendly. They have their customs which are not the customs of Piccadilly or Times Square or the Bois or Main Street; but once the Major convinced them he was not a French spy, he was welcomed into their tribal life, and lived contentedly with them as long as he wished, working with them to commercial advantage in the sheep business.

Incidentally, he found that an oasis is not a well with a few surrounding scraggly palms, in the midst of wilderness. That is a water hole. A true oasis is a region in the Sahara where underground rivers flow near the surface, where wells yield abundantly, and everything from strawberries to dates may be grown. The oasis in which he lived had 50,000 palm trees within a perimeter of twenty miles.

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Quite a different sort of traveler is the more casual excursionist into a foreign region, who tells of his observations during a brief sojourn. Yet his manner may be remarkably similar, his unassuming modesty heightening the unusualness of his tale. He may even direct his study at the fellow travelers within his party, stressing the picturesqueness of his journey by contrasting it with the actions of his own people.

Such a traveler is John D. Barry, newspaper columnist, who also spoke before the Commonwealth Club upon his return from a six weeks' excursion into Mexico.

"Americans," he said, discussing the people of his own party, "are about as self-satisfied as any people in the world. Their satisfaction, in fact, is a little pathetic. We have surrounded ourselves with so many artificialities, through believing advertisements, that we are fairly stifled. Yet in a country such as Mexico, we look with amazement upon the naturalness of the people, who have time to sit in the sun because they enjoy the sun. We wonder at their willingness to take a nap on the sidewalk, and call them slovenly. I really believe we are one of the most provincial peoples of the world!"

Against a background of the discourtesies visited upon the friendly and polite natives by his fellows, who came boastfully down the west coast in their great ship, Mr. Barry painted a vivid picture of the ancient civilization preserved in Mexico; of the great upsurge of modern trends in the political life of the country; of the vast stir made by such contemporary great men as Calles and Rivera. One gained the impression that these southern neighbors of ours are strong, worthy and interesting men and women, whom it would be well worth our while to understand, and appreciate.

After all, the modern traveler with an eye to see cannot escape the universality of humanity, and the great need for mutual sympathy and understanding between peoples.